The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,437—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1888.

INDIAN RAILWAY ...ELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

...Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian ...mpanies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, ...rains and Transit Companies; the Routes ...he principal towns of Northern, Central, ...& Western India, &c.

...H A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

...published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
128	70	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	128	70
210	120	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	210	120
250	138		250	138
280	150		280	150
310	170	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	310	170
380	200		380	200

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

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...OUS improvements having been made ...he greater convenience and comfort of Passen-...lling in *the second saloon*, special attention is ...*the advantageous terms* on which *excellent* ...*dation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

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...IAM	2011	500	H. Weigh ll	26th "
...OME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
...SSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	9th "
...CADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th "
...IAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	23rd "
...DASPES	2984	500	S. Bason	30th "
...SSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
...AISER-I-HIND	1029	700	R. F. Brisco	14th "
...IAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st "
...THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th "
				1889.
...SSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
...CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11th "
...IAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th "
...PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th "

...e steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, ...raltar, Plymouth, and London.

These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ...ship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Mar-...es, and London direct.

This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not ...Passengers or cargo for London.

...rough Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, ...Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names ...egistered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

...steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. ...the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about.
...AMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	25th Oct.
...YDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	8th Nov.
...SHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd "
...TLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.

...or further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,

Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

...mbay, 8th October, 1888.

...AVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

...SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

...ARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive ...Wine.

...Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LON-...ON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the ...andbooks.

...Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates f... ...milies.

...he following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV...

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
...ANILLA	5,000	800	20th Oct.	10th Dec. 1888
...RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889.

...PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain ...HROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK ...cluding Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT ...PECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

...European servants and native ayahs are charged ...Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of ... ...se of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra w... ...charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	...	on the 27th October, 188...
STURA	...	" 17th Nov. "

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Oct., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. to sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	9th Nov.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	9th Dec.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,

Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	21th Oct.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	R. Garrick	3395	480	30th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

If sufficient inducement offers.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	11th Nov.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers, having accommodation for four Passengers each at reduced fares, Cabins on deck, forward of Engines, will sail as follows:—

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	22nd Oct.
WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3,500	400	30th "

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,

Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

...SO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

...OX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS ...anted to cure all discharges from the Urinary ..., in either sex (acquired or constitutional), ...el and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free ...Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th October, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a. m., on 14th October, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 12th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th October, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 12th October, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,

RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

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BAEL FRUIT.

A most platable remedy, and the best preparation of Bael for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Re. 1.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Exam ination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per mensem, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important o which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the tast of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

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Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad, Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot, annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

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Special arrangements for long periods.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. Wedderburn, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage 1 anna.

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MOSQUITO PLAGUE.

CRESOLE

IS the Antidote for this pest.

A Solution of a Teaspoonful in a Breakfast Cup of water sprinkled about a room will exterminate them readily.

If the Verandahs and surroundings of a Bungalow are well watered with a solution of this Antiseptic it will be found to drive away Mosquitos and also act as an effective Insecticide, besides being

A perfect Disinfectant and Deodoriser.

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THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves headache and sickness, allays Febrile symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the stomach.

Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

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GLASS DOMES, VERY EFFECTUAL.

Each, Re. 1-0.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

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Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	4	0	"
Pekoe Souchong	"	1	0	0	"
Souchong	"	0	14	0	"
Mixture (Congou).	"	0	9	6	"

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

SETS OF BRUSHES.

HAIR, CLOTHES, HAT OR VELVET.

Very superior quality.

Form nice presents.

In Ebony, Rs. 13-8; in Olive, Rs. 12-8.

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SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST, WITH FULL SPECIFICATIONS, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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RAPID, SIMPLE, CLEAN, DURABLE.

Will deliver a quart of Filtered Water in one minute.

Is unequalled for Rapidity, Simplicity, and Cheapness

Can be readily fixed to any Water Tap.

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THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

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For Constipation

PEWTER, with Glass Barrel		Re. 1-8.
VULCANITE	do.	" 3-8.
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THEODOLITES.

No.		Rs. a.
14·00.	TRANSIT THEODLITE, six-inch, of best London workmanship and highest finish, bell metal centres, &c., with achromatic telescope, erect and inverting eyepieces, vertical and horizontal circles, divided on silver to 20 in., two microscopes and two verniers to each circle, clamp and tangent screws, complete in case, with stand with 4 screws	475 0
14·01	W. TRANSIT THEODOLITE, six-inch, of best English workmanship and highest finish, bell metal centres, &c., with achromatic telescope, diagonal eye-pieces, vertical and horizontal circles, divided on silver to 20 in., two microscopes and two verniers to each circle, clamp and tangent screws, complete in case, with improved locking plate	500 0
14·08.	EVERESTS THEODOLITE, Government Indian Regulation pattern, five-inch, of best London workmanship, with silver horizontal circle and are, divided to 20 in., solid centre, &c., &c., complete in case, with vertical tripod stand	400 0
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Note.—Five inch Transit Theodolites and five and six-inch plain Theodolites obtained to order at short notice.

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14·16.	TEN-INCH DUMPY LEVEL, *without compass*, of highest finish and best London workmanship, with first-class achromatic object glass, two eye-pieces, gunmetal plate, screws, &c., &c., in mahogany case, with tripod stand	190 0
	TEN-INCH DUMPY LEVEL, with silver ring compass, of highest finish and best London workmanship, with first-class achromatic object glass, two eye-pieces, locking plate, and 3-foot screws, complete in mahogany case, with tripod stand	265 0
	TEN-INCH DUMPY LEVEL, Elliott's improved, with 3 screw adjustment locking plate and open frame, mahogany tripod stand. This form of Level has a great advantage over the ordinary pattern for steadiness, and therefore for accuracy. The three-foot screws are securely clamped on to the tripod head by means of a locking plate, which forms a quick and at the same time a very firm means of attachment. The tripod is that known as the open frame pattern, and is made of the best seasoned mahogany	355 0
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14·60	POCKET SEXTANT, divided on silver with Telescope, in case	85 0
14·65	PRISMATIC COMPASS, 3½-inch, with azimuth glasses, shades and mirror, and aluminium ring, in solid leather case	85 0
	Do. do., with ball and socket-jointed tripod stand	110 0
14·66	PRISMATIC COMPASS, 4-inch do do	100 0
	Do. do. with ball and socket-jointed tripod stand	130 0
14·67	PRISMATIC COMPASS, 3-inch, improved Hutchinson's pattern, in solid leather sling case	44 0
14·70	Extra Stands with ball and socket joint for box Sextant or Prismatic Compass	30 0

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INVALID'S PORT GOLD CAPSULE.

FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

"How great the crime, how flagrant the abuse,
T' adulterate generous wine with noxious juice."

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CERTIFICATE.

London, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of Port Wine labelled CUTLER, PALMER & CO., INVALID'S PORT," and from the result of my analysis, as stated in the Analytical Report, I am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,

Public Analyst for the Parishes of Kensington and St. George, Hanover Square, Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

ANALYTICAL REPORT.

I am of opinion that the Wine is free from artificial colouring matters, and preservative or other adulterants, and that it is a sound and wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Rs. 28-8 per Dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. BOMBAY.

IMORTERS OF PURE OPORTO WINE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is now under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from the well-known Firm of KIRBY and Co., Opera Colonnade, Haymarket. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS, will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

F. ROWLAND & SON,

CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Made to order at the Factory, Foras Road,

MILITARY SADDLERY AND HARNESS,

CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS,

LEATHER MACHINE BELTING AND LACES,

FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.

Always on hand a large Stock of BUFFALO and COW HIDES, pit-tanned and dressed (or pit-tanned only if required) suitable for Belting Harness and Laces.

Also COUNTRY BASILS AND ROLLER SKINS.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving antern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

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BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

Kept away by washing the hands and face in diluted Phenyle.

MOSQUITOS.

Mosquitos and Phenyle cannot exist together.

Phenyle in bottles, As. 8 & Re. 1.

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TIME-PIECES	SILVER CARD CASES
GOLD NECKLETS	do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS,	do. BANGLES,
&c., &c.	&c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

REAL BARGAIN.

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January, 1889.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS.

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SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Owners, Managers, and Engineers of Mills, and the Public of Bombay generally, that they have been

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. JOHN MUSGRAVE & SONS, LD.

ENGINEERS, &c., BOLTON.

They will henceforth be able to tender for the above Firm's well-known Engines, Boilers, Mill-gearing, etc., etc., for which they have in Great Britain such a splendid reputation, and will always be glad to quote, and give full information and particulars, to intending purchasers of this Firm's Engines, Boilers, etc., etc., UP TO FIVE THOUSAND (5,000) I. H. P. The capabilities of Messrs. MUSGRAVE to turn out the highest class of Engines, etc., are everywhere acknowledged. Their Workshops are specially laid out for the highest class of work, and are fitted up with the best, finest, and heaviest Tools requisite for such an Establishment, and they are well-known as a First Class Engineering Firm in Great Britain and over the Continent.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.

West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SPECIALITY.

For the commencement of the Season is our Fashionable Lounge Suit in various Fabrics

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight, Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

JAPANESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES.

FRESH ARRIVAL!!!

COMPRISING BEAD and REED CHICKS made specially to order, of almost all SIZES, SCREENS, Paper, Silk and Satin, a fresh Stock and an Unrivalled and Extensive Collection of JAPANESE PORCELAIN, BRONZE, COPPER, LACQUERED WARE suitable for presentation.

All Articles are marked in plain figures at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to effect speedy sales and make room for fresh goods.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY.

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
HUDSON'S NEW SURPRISE PARTY
will arrive in Bombay from Australia by the next mail,
AND INTRODUCE
A FLOOD OF NEW FEATURES AND A HOST OF NOVELTIES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 15th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ASIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 12th October, 1888.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY'S) ISSUE OF THE KAISER-I-HIND WILL CONTAIN A PORTRAIT OF THE LATE SIR F. H. SOUTER, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., POLICE COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.

THE "KAISER-I-HIND."
CIRCULATION 2,429 COPIES.
BY FAR THE MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED OF ALL THE GUJARATI & ANGLO-GUJARATI JOURNALS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

ONLY ONE
GOLD HUNTING KEYLESS WATCH.
WITH Fusee, Gold dome, Jewelled in five holes, real Compensation Balance. Price, Rs. 550. By James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, No. 06246.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

BHAVNAGAR, GONDAL, JUNAGAD, PORBANDAR RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
THE public are hereby informed that Junagad to Veraval Section of this Railway will be OPENED for all description of GOODS TRAFFIC only on and from 1st November, 1888.
CHAS. CARROLL, Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, dated Ghadechi, 10th October, 1888.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1888, for Building rooms over Sluice Houses and for additions and alterations to the bungalow at the Vehar Lake.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned by payment of Rs. 3.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
S. TOMLINSON, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer, in charge Water Works.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 13th October, 1888.

TENDER FOR TEAK TIMBER.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,500 tons of Teak Timber in logs of United Kingdom or First Class Indian quality, sound, square, free from Shakes, Wanes, and Knots, 1,000 tons, to be not less than 14 inch, siding by 18 feet long or upwards. The balance 500 tons, not less than 16 inch siding by 28 feet long or upwards. The Tender to state the rate per ton of 50 c-ft. delivered into trucks at Kurrachee. The rate to include all Municipal or Port duties. The Timber must be delivered not later than the 31st January, 1889, both classes of Timber to be quoted for separately.
The latest date of receipt of Tender will be the 15th November, 1888.
Specification and Form of Tender can be received from the Undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 2.
All covers to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber," and to be addressed to the Assistant Director North-Western Railway, Karachi, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
A. BRERETON, Assistant Director.
Karachi, 8th October, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.
A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

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[illegible]IAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
[illegible] FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
[illegible]OT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
[illegible]O THE P. & O. COMPANY,
[illegible]B, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
[illegible]BES STREET, BOMBAY,
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[illegible]TORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES, 1873.
Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honorably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Liberal Discount to Traders and Messes.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, Forbes Street.

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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
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[illegible] cashed or collected.
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[illegible]d Baggage shipped.
[illegible] arrival.
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ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA OF PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.
An edition Revised and Enlarged. 151 pages, large 8 vol., containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c. &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.
Price, Rs. 2, or Interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.
Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 6; interleaved, Rs. 6.

NOTICES.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."
THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.
GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.
Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS, Khandalla and Igutpuri.

NOTICE.
UNDER instructions from the CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, BOMBAY, the undersigned will sell by private contract, the following goods, arrived per s. s. "INISHOWEN HEAD" from London, on account and risk of the concerned.
B R
6557 & B 4/8—5 Cases Earthenware.
JOHN FLEMING & CO.

NOTICE.
THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the above Company.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.
Bombay, 10th October, 1888.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM WALLACE, DECEASED,
ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested TO SEND in their CLAIMS or PAY the amounts owing by them as the case may be, to us as attorneys to FREDERICK YORKE SMITH, the Administrator in Bombay, to the above Estate, at our Office, No. 79, Meadow Street, within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE, after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executor in England, having regard only to claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 28th day of September, 1888.
LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON, Attorneys to the Administrator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.
THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst. Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 5 Stacks of Scrap timber now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd October, 1888.

WANTED.
AN OVERSEER for the JUBBULPORE WATER WORKS. Salary including horse allowance, Rs. 75 per mensem, rising to Rs. 100 by annual increments of Rs. 5, after each year of approved service.
The Overseer will work under instructions received direct from the Executive Engineer.
He must have a good knowledge of English and experience of water works and accounts, and be able to survey and level, and prepare rough plans and estimates.
He will be on probation for the first three months.
AMBICA CHARN BANERJEE, Secretary, Municipal Committee.
Jubbulpore, 24th September, 1888.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

Will be published on Tuesday, 6th November, 1888.
"CAPITAL"
The Speculators' Guide and Investors' Vade Mecum
A WEEKLY COMMERCIAL PAPER.
THE ABSENCE OF ANY NEWSPAPER dealing authoritatively with questions of commerce and finance renders any apology for the appearance of "CAPITAL" unnecessary. There is absolutely no journal which attempts in this country to supply the place that in England is filled by the *Economist, Bullionist, Statist*, and other kindred papers.
Considering the growing importance of India and the large sums invested in Banks, Railways, Mills, Tea Gardens, and other industrial enterprizes, it is somewhat surprising that no Journal has yet made its appearance to devote itself to those interests which are represented by invested capital.
"CAPITAL" will particularly deal with joint stock companies—their life history, present position, and future prospects. It will also review the different markets for products and manufactures, report judicial decisions affecting trade and commerce, and afford information useful to the merchant, the investor, and the speculator. It will not be a mere recapitulation of market transactions,—the interest in which begins and ends with the day, but a solid record and work of reference, which every business man should possess.
An index and title page will be issued every half-year to enable it to be bound.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Yearly ...... Rs. 30; with postage, Rs. 34
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Intending Subscribers should order promptly, and address letters and remittances to
W. H. TARGETT & Co., "CAPITAL" OFFICE, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

CEYLON.
NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.
"CRITERION HOTEL"
situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens: General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.
Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!
UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.
Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on application to
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CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.
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16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS,
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NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—Large	1	6	per ream.
Ditto Do. Do. Octavo	1	4	„
Ditto CREAM LAID—Large Post	2	0	„
BANK POST—Large, Cream Wove	2	8	„
Ditto ditto, Azure „	2	8	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Cream	4	4	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Azure			„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
GRANITE—No. 7, to match "Superfine Granite Note, large"	4	0	per 1,000
GRANITE COURT SHAPE—Octavo, to match octavo note of same quality	5	4	„
CREAM LAID ENVELOPES—No. 7, to match Superfine Cream Laid, Large Post Note-paper	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Cream wove, to match Bank Large Post, Cream	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Azure wove, to match Bank Large Post, Azure	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Opaque	8	8	„
SPECIAL SECRETIVE.—No. 7½	3	3	„
Ditto. medium octavo	5	0	„
RAILWAY BUFF—No. 7	2	0	„
Ditto. No. 10	2	4	„
AMERICAN DEEP BUFF—No. 7	2	0	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10	2	7	„
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Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10	3	0	„

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	„ 61 0	„ 64 [illegible]
Max Sutaine's extra dry	„ 56 0	„ 58 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 [illegible]
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ...
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ [illegible]
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ...
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ [illegible] 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ —
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	...
Superior	„ 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	...
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Francs	Rs. 13 0	Rs. [illegible]
St. Julian Medoc	„ 14	...
Medoc	„ 10	...
Les Canons	„ [illegible] 0	[illegible] 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 [illegible]	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau La Rose	„ 28	...
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—
From A. DUPILLE, MARGAUX MEDOC		
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASK.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	„ 1[illegible] 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 11 [illegible]
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 1[illegible] 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 [illegible]	„ 22 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32	„ 34 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29	„ 31 0
BRANDY.		
B. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	„
E. Sime & Co.'s Brandy	„ 19 8	„ ..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	„ ..
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 2[illegible] 0	„ ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	„ ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	„ ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	„ 37 [illegible]	„ ...
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky *	Rs. 21 8	
„ „ **	„ 22 8	
Cairndhu Blend Fine Old Scotch Whisky	„ 18 0	..
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25 0	..
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ ..
Bass & Co.'s Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	„ 6 4	4 0
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 5 [illegible]	..
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 5 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	„ 5	...
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera	„ 14	..
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	—
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½	„ 0 11	per lb.
Swiss Honey, in tins	„ 2	per tin.

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Celery	—	[illegible]
French Beans	—	1 [illegible]
Peas for Soup	—	0 1[illegible]
Spinage in Water	—	0 10
Mushrooms	—	0 1[illegible]
White Cabbage	—	0 12
Small Sausages	—	1 6
Smoked Sausages	—	1 6
Liver Sausages	—	1 4
AND FROM LUBECK.		
Asparagus	2 8	1 8
French Beans	...	0 12
Green Peas	...	0 12
White Cabbage	...	0 12
Liver Sausages	...	1 4
Brunswick Sausages	...	1 8
Sarquellen Liber...urst	...	1 8
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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.
THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating the body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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DR. DE ROOS'
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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

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Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.
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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

CALENDAR.—October, 1888.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .... Oct. 20th, 2h. 0 2m., a.m.
Last Quarter .... „ 28th, 6h. 46·9m., a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 13	Half-yearly General Meeting, Ladies Gymkhana, 6-15 p.m.	5 55	5 37	5 34m / 5 40a	0 25a
Sun. 14	20th Sunday after Trinity. Dasara, Hindu Holiday. English mail expected per s.s. Siam.	5 55	5 36	7 9m / 7 32a	0 13m / 1 50a
Mon. 15	....	5 55	5 36	8 17m / 8 42a	1 38m / 2 37a
Tues. 16	Hyderabad S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Meeting, 4 p.m.	5 56	5 35	9 4m / 9 33a	2 ?7m / 3 17a
Wed. 17	Standing Committee, 3 p.m.	5 56	5 34	9 44m / 10 16a	3 ?9m / 3 55a
Thur. 18	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 56	5 34	10 21m / 10 52a	4 13m / 4 29a
Fri. 19	Departure of English mail per s.s. Shannon.	5 57	5 33	10 53m / 11 25a	4 50m / 4 55a

Left Aden on Tuesday at noon, 9th instant.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Half-yearly General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana, 6-15 p.m.
Cricket Match, Colaba Church Choir *vs.* The Sergeants of the 61st Regt.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 11th:—Asia (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Satara (s), from Busreh.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—King Arthur (s), for Persian Gulf; Ethiopia (s), Calcutta and Coast; I. M. S. Patrick Stewart, Karachi; and Assam (s), Aden.

Saint Thomas's Cathedral.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

Homeward Mail.—Mr. Scarawanga was an additional passenger for Aden, by the mail steamer Assam, which sailed yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Elektra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.

Bombay Prarthana Samaj.—Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar will deliver an address in English in the Prarthana, Mandir Girgaum, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, on the "Moral Elevation of India."

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic for the week ending 22nd ult., was 56,791 maunds, and in money Rs. 43,209.

Lost.—Rustomjee Hormusjee reported to the police having dropped a purse containing a gold ring, six silver buttons, and Rs. 2-5 in cash, somewhere between Cooly Bunder and the Crawford Markets, on Thursday last.

Religious Festival at Lower Mahim.—The annual festival of St. Francis of Assisi will be celebrated at Lower Mahim, on Sunday, the 14th instant, in the Chapel of the same name. The high mass will commence at 9 a.m., to be preceded by the blessing of the new paddy crop.

Japan.—A correspondent asks will you or any of your readers be good enough to let us know, through the medium of your valued journal, as to where any Commercial Calendar or any other book might be had purporting to give some information of the trade at Korea, Kobe, and other parts of Japan, and a list of merchants there?

Accident on Boardship.—A stevedore's labourer, named Curreem Ali Mahomed, aged about 20 years, employed on board the s. s. Elektra, lying in the Prince's Dock, on Thursday evening last accidentally fell off the main deck into the hold, seriously injuring his head and fracturing his legs. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Fair at Gowalia Tank.—A fair will be held in the compound of the G. T. Boarding School bungalow in honour of the anniversary of Goculdas Tejpal Shri Luxmi Narayen Temple, from Tuesday, the 16th, to Thursday, the 18th instant. Fireworks will be let off at 9 p.m., on Tuesday, the 16th, and there will be Hari Kirtan, on Wednesday, the 17th instant. The fair is open to the public.

Volunteer Club Social Dance.—Mr. J. Murray, the honorary secretary of the Volunteer Club, was able to bring off another of these social dances in the Town Hall last evening. Judging from the attendance at the dance, these little social affairs have obtained a vast popularity among the members of the Volunteer Club and their friends. In this way the Club has become a popular institution among the Volunteers.

Fatal Mill Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Ardaseer Pestonjee, aged 19 years, a fitter in the Soonderdass Mill. On the 12th ultimo, at 5-30, deceased, while coming out of a sizing vat was caught by the shafting and carried up, fracturing both his legs. He was removed to hospital, and gangrene setting in, he died on Thursday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A Dishonest Servant.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Jones charged Ali Mahomed, a Mahomedan servant, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing jewelry and other property, worth Rs. 90. The accused was employed in the house of a wealthy native merchant, where he broke open a box, and abstracted the jewelry and other property, and absconded to Bandora, where he was arrested and brought back to Bombay. Admitting the theft he was sentenced to be flogged, as it was his first offence.

Music at the Esplanade.—The following programme of sacred music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Esplanade band-stand, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at six o'clock:—

......	Church Call...............	M. Curry.
Grand March ...	Silver Trumpet	Viviani.
......	Ave Maria	Schubert.
Selection.........	Stabat Mater	Rossini.
......	St. Agnes Eve	A. Sullivan.
Selection of National Hymns...............		......

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Khan Bahadoor Bomonjee E. Modi.—A correspondent writes:—"On account of the sudden transfer of Mr. Bomonjee E. Modi, the Deputy Magistrate of Broach, to Ahmedabad, a movement to memorialise Government on the subject has been set on foot. A year and a half ago Government had decided on a similar transfer, which was subsequently cancelled. Before it is carried out in hot haste, it should be reconsidered, and the appointment of Mr. Modi at Broach should be confirmed for, say, five years at least, whereby, I am sure, the Government will have little to lose and much to gain. I write this in the sincere hope that Government will change their decision in defence to the voice and wishes of the public, and cancel their orders for Mr. Mody's transfer to Ahmedebad."

Cricket.—A cricket match under the auspices of the Parsee Gymkhana is arranged for Sunday, the 14th, at 8 a.m., on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, between clergy and laymen. Almost all the leading cricketers have consented to play, including all the players recently returned from England. The members of the Bombay Gymkhana are invited to be present on the occasion. Mr. J. M. Patel will captain the Laymen and Mr. P. D. Kanga the Clergy.—Another cricket match will be played to-day, Saturday, between the Parsee and Ralli Brothers Office Cricket Clubs, on the Cooperage ground. The following players will represent the Parsee team:—D. B. Tapia, N. P. Panthaki, B. D. Gagrat, J. L. Billimoria, N. C. Bapasola, D. N. Writer, P. J. Master, P. H. Canteen, Balsara, Nicolson, and Antia.

The Persian Consul-General at Karachi.—H. H. Aka Mirza Mohamed Hussain Khan, Naib-ul-vizarah, the new Consul-General of Persia for India, arrived at Karachi with his two sons on Monday, on his way to Bombay by the s.s. King Arthur. They in company with Mukarrab-ul-khankan Aka Miraz Mohamed Sadik, Persian Consul in Sind, paid a short visit to the Municipal garden and the Frere Hall, and were much pleased and satisfied with all they saw. Their surprise at seeing such a rare unique collection of birds, animals, and reptiles, &c., &c., &c., was also great. They drove to the Consulate and remained there for a while, conversing on different topics, on which it appears the Consul-General displayed a remarkable amount of knowledge and talent. He left expressing his entire satisfaction at the hearty reception accorded him by the local authorities and at the pleasing and liberal manner in which he and his sons were treated by Mukarrab-ul-Khankan Aka Mirza Mohamed Sadik, the Persian Consul for Sind, and at the intelligent way this gentleman had performed his consular duties since his appointment to the post now about four years ago. The Consul-General was accompanied to the vessel by the Persian Consul, his brother Mr. Mirza Mahomed Jafar, Professor of the Sind Arts College, and some respectable Persian merchants lately arrived here from Persia. His Highness is, we believe, related to his Majesty the Shah of Persia.—*Karachi Chronicle*.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons).

ACQUITTAL SET ASIDE IN A MURDER CASE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BHUGWAN MOHON.

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. H. Batty, acting Sessions Judge of Khandeish, in favour of the accused, who was charged with murder. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik appeared for the Crown.

The facts of the case for the prosecution were these. Accused, a lad of sixteen or seventeen years, lived next door to Nawulsing, the father of the deceased, and opposite lived Mahadu, a cousin of Nawulsing's. Nawulsing had to go away from home about the beginning of February last; and during his absence on the 2nd February, Kesaria, his son, aged seven years, disappeared. When seen that morning, he was wearing a number of silver ornaments. A little girl, Dewki, saw the deceased go off with the accused on the latter's invitation to eat grain; and accused was later on seen following the deceased about 10 o'clock in the morning the accused went to Nawulsing's house, and said something about Government seizing children, which alarmed the women, the deceased being then missing. Search was made all day without result. On the afternoon of the next day, the bushes near the river were searched, and a partly-concealed piece of cloth drew attention to a spot in the sand, covered with pieces of wood, were on digging, the body of the child Kessaria was found. There were three wounds on the body which seemed to have been inflicted with a hatchet. The chief constable questioned the accused with the result that he, in the presence of a "panch," produced from the roof of his cattle-shed, wrapt up in a piece of blanket, and kept in a basket, the ornaments worn by the deceased, and from an enclosure close by, a hatchet with a stain of blood upon it. The accused afterwards made a confession before the first-class magistrate. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, found the accused not guilty, and ordered his acquittal.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in disposing of the appeal, said: We are of opinion that the judgment of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judge cannot be upheld, and that there must be a fresh trial. The acquittal is based on the following grounds:—1 That it is not sufficiently explained how the suspicions of the police were first directed against the accused. 2. That the identification of the ornaments produced by the accused with those worn by the murdered boy at the time of his disappearance is not sufficient. 3. That the production of the hatchet by the accused is a fact of little importance. 4. That the confessions of the accused do not confirm the evidence, and are of no weight if the ornaments produced by him did not belong to the murdered boy. We refrain from expressing any opinion on the value of the evidence relied on by the prosecution; but we observe that, in dealing with the question of the identification of the ornaments, the Sessions Judge does not appear to have considered the evidence of the boy's father. We think also that he should have granted the application of the Public Prosecutor to be allowed to examine fresh witnesses, because the necessity for such an application became apparent to the Pulic Prosecutor only after the Sessions Judge had himself expressed a doubt as to the sufficiency of the evidence as to the identification of the ornaments. It is not quite clear what the Sessions Judge means when he says that the confessions do not confirm the evidence. If he means that they do not agree with the evidence, it is clear that this so, only because the Sessions Judge is of opinion that the ornaments which the accused produced were not the ornaments worn by the boy when he was murdered. This opinion would probably be changed if the ornaments were proved by further enquiry to have been worn by the boy. The Sessions Judge has, moreover, not considered the argument as to the improbability of the accused having been induced to produce ornaments which were not those worn by the boy. In dealing with the confessions, again, the Sessions Judge says that "much of the statement of the accused in this court is no doubt absurd," and he attributes this absurdity to "the inspiration of fear." The accused himself, however, does not say that the confession was at all due to fright on his part. He says that he was ensnared into confessing; that he gave up the hatchet, because he was asked to show the hatchet which he used for cutting wood; that he tied up the ornaments in his blanket because he was told to do so by the police; and that he confessed because the police told him that, if he confessed, he would be acquitted. The Sessions Judge does not anywhere find whether the confessions were improperly induced or not; and having regard to the imperfect character of the enquiry he has made as to the identification of the ornaments, we cannot accept as satisfactory his appreciation of the value of the accused's confessions in evidence. We therefore reverse the judgment of acquittal, and direct that the accused be re-tried by the Court of Sessions.

APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* KARSANDS JEWRAJ.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, third presidency magistrate, who, on the 12th September last, convicted the accused of criminal breach of trust as a servant of Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahman in respect of three different sums, and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Russell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, for the Crown.

The accused was a clerk of Beg Mahomed, a large dealer in kerosine and managed one of the branch shops, of which there were three in Bombay. Some time in August last, Beg Mahomed learnt facts which made him think that there was great delay on accused's part in collecting outstandings, or that there was something wrong. Another clerk was entrusted with the collection of the outstandings, and it was found that certain sums had been paid to accused on certain dates, but that no credits appeared in the books. On the 21st August, accused, on going to the office as usual, gave in a list of collections for the 20th and 21st August. The total was Rs. 22,994, of which he paid Rs. 15,568 to Beg Mahomed, Rs. 85-1-9 to the mehta, and the balance of Rs. 7,340-15-6 he said he had left behind, and would bring on the next day. That day he did not bring it, but on being pressed he said he would pay it if the mehta went with him to his house. On the way accused tried to borrow the money, but failed, and was taken to a police station. It appeared from further enquiries that the accused had collected no less a sum than near Rs. 10,000 for his master, which he had not paid into the office. He was convicted and sentenced as above stated.

For the accused it was urged that his conviction was secured on the evidence of Ghellabhoy, the mehta of the prosecutor, who was interested in giving false evidence against the accused, inasmuch as he himself had misappropriated the several sums of money. The latter was, on the 20th September last, convicted by Mr. Hamilton of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 30,000 belonging to his master, Beg Mahomed, and was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. The present accused's defence was that he handed the moneys to Ghellabhoy; and it was urged that the magistrate was wrong in giving no weight to this defence. The magistrate did not give sufficient weight to the fact that the accused voluntarily gave a correct account of the outstandings to Ghellabhoy, and endeavoured to obtain a loan to pay off the deficiency caused by Ghellabhoy, &c.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal and confirmed Mr. Hamilton's decision.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* ANNYA DURGAPA AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Hart-Davies, Joint Sessions Judge, Bijapur, who convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt or using a deadly weapon at the time of committing robbery, and sentenced each of them to seven years' imprisonment. The appeal was sent up by the accused from jail.

Mr. Justice Birdwood said: The Sessions Judge remarks that "the oral evidence in this case is unsatisfactory, and doubtless in the highest degree," and adds, "If the case depended on that evidence alone, I should discharge the accused without the slightest hesitation." He has, however, convicted the accused on their confessions made before the second-class magistrate. Those confessions differ materially from the other evidence in the case. They seem to have been distrusted by the committing magistrate, and they were retracted at the preliminary enquiry. We are of opinion that they cannot safely be acted upon. The production of the axe by the accused, which is used as evidence against them, is in itself a suspicious circumstance, seeing that the complainant himself says that he had no axe when he was attacked, but had left his axe at his house, while the accused Fakara says that he snatched the axe from the complainant's hand and struck him with it. Nor do we attach much weight to the alleged production of three rupees by each of the accused. We reverse the conviction and sentence, and direct that the accused be set at liberty.

Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

A CURIOUS CASE UNDER THE PARSEE SUCCESSION ACT.

BAI COOVERBAI *vs.* SHAPURJEE MANOCKJEE TATTEE.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, on behalf of the defendant, appeared to show cause against a rule *nisi* issued on the 25th ult., restraining him from assigning away, encumbering, or otherwise dealing with his share in the estate of the deceased, Pestonjee Manockjee Tattee, without giving to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 3,000 under an agreement entered into between the parties, &c.

The plaintiff's late husband died at Tamatave in the island of Madagascar in 1880, having made his last will in the French language on the 4th December, 1879. On the 26th June, 1882, probate of the will was granted to two executors by the Consular Court of Her Majesty in Madagascar. The surviving executor, Isaac Dupuy, had got in at Tamatave the whole or greater part of the property of the aggregate value of about Rs. 6,440. The testator had appointed his brother, the defendant, his *legataire universel*, and bequeathed to him all his property at Madagascar at the time of his death. In April, 1885, the defendant, having learned that the surviving executor had got in the property, and thinking it reasonable that a portion of the money should be given to the plaintiff, whose brother-in-law and first cousin he was, in consideration of his natural love and affection, entered into an agreement with the plaintiff, whereby he agreed that, on the receipt by him from Madagascar of the assets of the testator, he would pay her the sum of Rs. 3,000, and would retain the residue of the property. Subsequently, the defendant absolutely repudiated his liability to pay the money to the plaintiff, and made false and unfounded allegations in support of such repudiation. The executor was willing to remit the assets belonging to the testator, but the defendant declined to receive them with the object of depriving the plaintiff of her share.

The defendant's story was that the deceased Tattee left Bombay more than forty years ago, and never returned here. The first intimation of his death was received by the defendant eight months after the event. Muncherjee Pestonjee, one of the executors, deliberately suppressed the fact that the deceased had left a will, or that he had appointed the defendant the sole residuary legatee. Defendant made strenuous efforts to learn the exact circumstances connected with the estate of the deceased, but failed. In 1882, Cooverji, a brother of the plaintiff, went to Tamataye, and attempted to obtain the property of the deceased, but failed in the attempt. Subsequently, a copy of the will was obtained by a friend of the plaintiff; but the defendant was left in the dark as to his interest in the property. Defendant, on going to the office of the plaintiff's solicitors on one occasion, was asked to sign a certain document, and did so without knowing its contents. He was all the time kept in ignorance of the fact that he was the sole residuary legatee under the will of the deceased. All that was explained to him was that he was to pay the plaintiff Rs. 3,000 out of the moneys received from Madagascar. He signed the document under the pressure of misrepresentation and undue influence exerted on him by the plaintiff and her brother. Soon after signing the agreement, he learned that he was the sole residuary legatee of the deceased, and he accordingly repudiated the agreement and refused to sign a formal power of attorney in favour of plaintiff's brother.

His lordship, in disposing of the rule, said no case had been made out for the appointment of a receiver. He doubted very much whether there was even a *prima facie* case, and it was scarcely the plaintiff's while to go on with the case. The rule *nisi* was accordingly discharged with costs.

ALLEGED BREACH OF AGREEMENT BY AN ENGINEER.

Mr. Owen, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared before Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday, and made another application in the matter in which the B. I. S. N. Co. wished to proceed against an engineer, named Fenton, who, it was alleged, had broken his agreement with the company.

Mr. Owen said that the company had received a letter from Mr. Fenton who was in Calcutta, in which he appeared to offer to compensate the company for the expenses they had been put to in bringing him out from England. He asked that a summons should not be issued till his clients had received further information from Calcutta, as it appeared that the case might be proceeded with against Mr. Fenton in Calcutta. The offence was a continuing one, and therefore could not be dealt with in Calcutta.

The Magistrate asked how long the British India Company had their offices in Bombay?

Mr. Owen replied that they had been here upwards of eighteen years.

The Magistrate remarked that if he dealt with the case he would certainly, as he had said before, call on Mr. Fenton for an explanation before issuing a summons.

Mr. Owen asked that the matter may stand over till he renewed his application, in the meanwhile his clients would communicate with the head office in Calcutta.

The Magistrate acquiesced in this arrangement.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 9th inst.:—

Read letter from the traffic manager, dated 26th July, intimating that, as directed by the Trustees, offers were invited by advertisement for the purchase of the land belonging to the Trust, near Gorupdeo Hill and opposite the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, and that the following offers were received:—Ebram Abba Rs. 1-14 per square yard, Hubib Mahomed Rs. 2 per square yard, Hajee Esmail Hassum Rs. 2 8 per square yard. The traffic manager considers the land to be worth Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8 per square yard, and does not recommend the acceptance of any of the offers.

Resolution.—The Trustees are unable to accept any of the offers; all bein too low.

Read letter from the acting engineer, dated 3rd October, stating that in the approved plans for the offices in course of erection for dock suprintendent and traffic manager the main stairs are shown in timber; he recommends that they be put in in stone, seeing that the traffic up and down will be considerable. The acting engineer states that the extra cost will probably be under Rs. 1,000. Read further report, dated 8th October, stating in reply to an enquiry made, the objection to the other stairs in the building being now made of stone.

Resolution.—The extra expenditure estimated at Rs. 1,000, in order to substitute stone for wood in the main stairs of the dock and traffic offices, is sanctioned.

Read letter from the acting engineer, dated 16th July, reporting that on 13th idem a case marked 34 cwts in black letters on white ground was being hoisted out of the hold of the s. s. Asia by means of hydraulic crane No. 7 and the ship's winch, the chains of both being hooked on to the chain sling, that the ship's winch was lifting faster than the crane and so pulled the sling off the crane hook, causing the case to fall to the bottom of the hold, but without hurting anybody. The engineer states that the foreman under whose supervision this was being done was in the employment of Messrs. Hill and Grenan. Read memo. from the acting engineer, dated 23rd August, suggesting in reply to an enquiry that the following addition be made to byelaw No. 44 for the wet docks:—"When the dock cranes are used for lifting anything they must be used alone; no other lifting gear may be used in conjunction with them on any lift."

Resolution.—The proposed addition to Dock Byelaw No. 44 is approved subject to any alteration which the solicitor may consider desirable.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 5th Oct., 1888.	For week ending 5th Oct., 1887.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	18	22
„ „ out of „ ..	16	17
„ transported to	7	9
„ attended to	1	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

	For week ending 5th Oct., 1888.	For week ending 5th Oct. 1887.
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered............	4	8
„ left............	4	8
„ remaining in dock....	4	13
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered............	3	
„ left............	2	
„ remaining in dock....	6	

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mr J Robinson, Poona
* Mr T Thompson, Poona
* Mr R R Deans, Colombo
* Rev J Steele, Broach
* Rev J McAnlis, Broach
Lieut T H Grant, Murree
* Miss M Angus, Colombo
* Miss Fletcher, Colombo
* Surgn C Thompson, Australia
* Col F H Jackson, Resident, Baroda
Mr R L Toozs, Bellary
Miss Toozs, Bellary
* Mr A Stevens, Secunderabad
* Mr B Stanley
* Major Radford, R A, s.s. Shannon
* Lieut Bruce Kingsmill, RA, Shannon
Mr B Strauss, Shannon
* Mr R Mallett, Shannon
Mrs R Toozs, Shannon
* Mr and Mrs F Mulock, CS, Shannon
* Mr W Kaye, CS, Commissioner of Agra, s. s. Shannon
* Col F Macmullen, s s Shannon
* Mr G Gordon, ss Shannon
* Lieut W Jones, ss Shannon
* Mr H Parish, ss Shannon
* Depty Surgn-Genl S B Roe, ss Shannon
* Mr and Mrs J Anderson, ss Shannon
* Miss Donald, ss Shannon
* Mr J Dwyer, A V D, ss Shannon
* Mr E Melville, ss Shannon
* Doctor C Mallens, ss Shannon
* Mr W Clogne, ss Shannon
* Mr N Bannerjee, ss Shannon
* Mr T Counsell, ss Shannon
* Mr De Espin, ss Shannon
* E Parkinson, ss Shannon
* Mr W Carl, ss Shannon
* Mr H Keys, ss Shannon
* Mr R Shaw, ss Shannon
* Mr and Mrs E Highway, ss Shannon
* Mrs Abbott, ss Shannon
* Mr Abott Jr, ss Shannon
* Mrs P W Thomas, ss Shannon
* Col F Harvey, ss Shannon
* Mr H Sweet, ss Shannon
* Dr S Shircore, England
* Mr and Mrs Ofleuderes, England
* Voez, England
* Miss Faci, England
* Miss Hofman, England
* Mr P Actaos, Aden
Mr R P Boddy, Dagshi
* Capt and Mrs Macpherson, England
* Mr E M Pratt, CS, Poona
Mr C L Cotton, 3rd DG, Muttra
Surgn G Tuke, Chakrata
Mr M Ottermayer, Calcutta
Lieut W Hayes, Bangalore
Mr J M Kerr, Gokak Falls
Capt and Mrs O'Donnell, Poona
Mrs Thiele
Mr A Conley, Ajmere
Mr G Harris
Lieut W Norris, Ahmednagar
Lieut G H Grant, Toungoo
Capt and Mrs Blair-Hunter, RA, Banglore.
* Major J M Hunter, Pol Dept, England
* Col C T Haig, RE, Poona
* Capt F Macdonald, Poona
* Maj Watkins, RE, Poona
Mr M Schwer, Bombay
Mr F Place, Bombay
Mr F Pichard, Bombay
Mr H F Weston, Bombay
Mr W Barrett, IM, Bombay
Mr J G Hall, Bombay
Mr B Schnable, Bombay
* Mr H M Hewett, Khandalla
* Mr H Kennedy, Dist Supt of Police, Poona.
Mr G F Mackrow, Bombay
Mrs J M Kerr, England
Miss Kerr, England
Mr Ino Holroyd
Mr R Whitley
Mr Filmer-Guy
Surgn R James, Aurangabad
Mr and Mrs G C Farr, Calcutta
Dr V E Hunter, Burma

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

MADRAS.

The Board of Revenue.—Mr. H. S. Thomas, First Member of the Board of Revenue and Land Revenue Commissioner, having obtained leave for two months from Wednesday, Mr. J. H. Garstin, C. S. I., has been appointed to act for him, Mr. W. Wilson taking Mr. Gartin's place as Second Member, the Hon'ble W. S. Whiteside being appointed to act as Third Member, and Mr. J. Grose, as Fourth Member.

Municipal Mortuary Register.—From the 29th ultimo to the 5th instant, 2 Europeans, 4 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 203 Hindus, and 38 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 256 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 282. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 5 from cholera, 64 from fever, 21 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhoea, and 115 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 33·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·7 per 1,000 per annum.

HOMEWARD TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

The first homeward bound troopship Euphrates leaves Bombay, this morning, with officers, troops and their families, numbering close upon 1,300, belonging to four companies of Royal Artillery and time-expired soldiers. The number comprises 59 officers, 15 ladies, 19 children, 1,034 rank and file, 55 women, and 112 children, and includes G-2, R. A., from Bellary, D-2 from Deesa, E-2 from Ahmedabad, and F-2, R. A., from Karachi. The troops that arrived from home by the same trooper early this month having relieved a great portion of those serving in Bengal and Madras, these latter were brought to Bombay by special troop-trains, and landed at the Sassoon Dock, whence they were embarked on board. The F.-2 R. A. having arrived by the Dalhousie from Karachi, will be transhipped into the trooper direct, this morning.

The following are the officers and their families on board:—Colonel Webster, late of Lanc Fus; Lt-Col H M Burgess, RA; Surgeon-Major E and Mrs Townsend and 3 children, Bengal Medical Staff; Major and Mrs J L Ross and two children, R Scot Borderers; Major de Berniere, Worcester Regiment; Major E O O'Sullivan, G-2 RA; Major H C M Woods, E-2, RA; Major G A Challenor, D-2 RA; Major J M Hanson, Wilts Regiment; Surgeon J F Williamson, Bengal Medical Staff; Surgeon and Mrs S J Rennie and child, Bengal Medical Staff; Surgeon J R Stuart, Bengal Medical Staff; Captain G P Hatch, Wilts Regiment; Surgeon E H L Bell, Bengal Medical Staff; Surgeon J Riordon, Madras Medical Staff; Captain R L Haines, D-2 RA; Surgeon G J A Tuke, Bengal Medical Staff; Surgeon H W M Kendall, Bengal Medical Staff; Captain J C W Smith, RA; Surgeon H L Gardiner, F-2 RA; Captain H W and Mrs Lane and infant, G-2 RA; Capt S C Higgs, 21st Hussars; Capt W C and Mrs Hunter Blair, R A; Lieut Gordon, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieut Wilkinson, Lincoln Regt; Lieut F H Yate, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut H A Bethel, E-2 R A; Lieut J C and Mrs Hollway and three children, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut H B Brownlow, R A; Lieut A J Mullins, R A; Lieut W S Mardall, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut J B T Pratt. K S O Borderers, Lieut A C King, R Welsh Fusiliers; Qr-Mr W Garter, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieut W C A Radcliffe, F-2, R A; Lieut W S Lindsay, G-2 R A; Lieut G J L de Barry, F-2, R A; Lieut J N Newall, N Lancashire Regt; Lieut C W Field, Bengal Staff Corps; W H Norris, Lanc Fusiliers; Lieut H R F Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps; Vety Surgn A H and Mrs Waddell and two children, Madras; Lieut E J Dewar, K R Rifles; Lieut M A Humphreys, N Lanc Regt; Lieut G C Reynolds, Inniskilling Fus; Qr-Mr R J Boddy, R Scot Fus; Lieut. S. W. Edwards, Bombay Staff Corps and 5 children; Lieut. C. Stone, Madras Comst Dept; Lieut. G. H. Grant, S. W. Borderers; Lieut. C. L. Cotton, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lieut. G. A. Cardew, D. 2, R. A.; Lieut. F. Armitage, E. Kent Regt; Lieut. G. J. D. Browne Leinster Regt; Lieut. F. Prendergast, G. 2 R. A.; Lieut. H. R. H. Maitland, York Regt; Lieut. J. H. Grant; Suffolk Regt; Sub. Inspr, J. J. Hayes, Madras Edl Dept; 2nd Lieut. E. C. Pottinger, F. 2 R. A.; Lieut. C. M. Porteous, Liverpool Regt; Mrs. Bayard, wife of Lieut. Bayard, and child, E. Kent. Regt. Mrs. Broughton, wife of Capt. Broughton, and two children, 8th Hussars; Mrs. Thiele, wife of late Surgeon H. Thiele and child, Bengal Medical Staff; Mrs. Gompertz wife of Capt. A. C. M. Gompertz and 2 children, Hampshire Regt; Sister-in-law of Surgeon Major Townsend, Madras Staff Corps.

THE DIGNITY OF IT!

(Awful Results of Action on Part of B—y M—y) Boardroom of the Parkeshaditvarsubhana Municipality. Revenue Rs. 3,671: population 22,782; local death-rate 39·4 per mille.

Babu Chuchundra Bandra Sen, President (addresses his colleagues)—And how shall fair flower of this our local Self-government flourish not ingloriously in all the divisions, sub-divisions pergunnahs, matals and general auditoriums if she is left in naked barrenness, unadorned with raiment which well becomes, as Shakespear says, "this mortal trick before high heaven?" I pause for reply.

Municipality (generally)—Shabash! How a peroration!

Babu C. B. S. (waving copy of *Englishman*)—I observe in this truly inimical, journal, injurious to best interests of nature's gentleman that on Bombay siding such a flower doth *not* so flourish. (Thunders of applause.) I repeat categorically she doth not so flourish, and why? Because the just and benevolent Lord Reay truly actuated by high motives, that always will and always shall govern all political crises and contingencies, has been graciously pleased, in response to the humble memorial of the Bombay Municipality, to abrogate-excessive titular distinctions upon native gentlemen who at vast sacrifice in time and personal predilections steer the organ of State to its destined heaven here blow. And if Bombay how, my brothers, and sisters, not Bengal? And if Bengal, how not Calcutta? And if Calcutta how not our own hearts and altars—aries *et phooka*—the sheeps in the field with enormous agricultural interest on their backs and the cow upon the *band*? Must Parkeshaditvarsubbhana thus lie ingloriously upon its stomach under repeated obloquy? (Shouts of Kubbi, hubbi nahin! Bravo! and Hi; Yi! Jai).

To be brevity which is the soulfulness of Attic salt, Lord Reay, that just man and true Radical reformer, has enhanced the dignity of municipal administration in general, and the Bombay Municipality in particular, by conferment and preferment of a title of Honour upon the labourious and high minded President. Now, henceforth and for ever Bombay Committeedars rising in curulean chairs shall say, "Your Washup" before presuming to make financial, statistical, political or religious remarks in the eye of the President.

Babu Barumber Gamber De—Chuchun Babu, I move amendment.

Babu C B S (pathetically)—How I have just said, you now see consequences in noxious over flow! I am elect of all the wards, *not* Government nominee swayed hither and upside by fawning speciousness of a *ma, bap* but representative of *full* people and I am called in obliviousness my high officialism only Chuchun Babu; Can I work so in this manner sacrificing my time and endearments of domestic toils. . . . . . .

Babu B G D.—Ho! Ho! Ho! Since what time endearments? (lapsing into vernacular) Husband of noseless wife.

Baboo C B S.—I name that member under the Penal Code. Barumber Babu, you are a damn; (lapsing into vernacular) Son of a Mochee, what do you among bhadra log?

(Alarums and excursions stifled by rumour that the Stant Sahib may turn up any minute.)

Babu C. B. S. (with portentous gravity)—Wherefore, unprotected by the Fountain of Honour, *exempli gratum*, oppressive and unsympathetic Government, how I *can* conduct debates on all subjects in fitting way of work? Now under more recent auspice and by parroana from. On High you call me Your Washup or Most Honourable, accelerate all despatch of public affairs and gratify instincts of the people towards Political Entranchisement. Wherefore I move preparation of a memorial upon similary identical lines of these of the Bombay Municipality for grateful submission to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. You think how?

Babu B G D—I move amendment so that proposed honcrification must not apply to present President.

Babu C. B. S.—But in the interests of State can you not stink sectarian and mosity?

Babu B. G. D—(in vernacular) Flesh eater! Your father was a lizard. Your mother was a one-eyed dog of imperfect virtue (In English) How are you so Worship? Pokul Nath's *chabutra* all across my roads!

Babu C. B. S.—There was no money. I swear on the cow that Suruj Bal spoke a lie! The two rupees. . . . .

Babu B. G. D—Who said two rupees? Guilty conscience putting its tail in the trap. Chuchun Babu, where is the octroi book. I move amendment of full examination of octroi book.

Secretary to Municipality—White ants and monsoon—only backside binding left. Shall I produce?

Babu C. B. S.—No! Draft memorial! May it please Your Honour. How much will hold up their hands? (In vernacular) Bastard of the Gringi Mohulla, what does your brother the conservancy darogah give you out of his pay?

Babu B. G. D.—Who sold his ring streaked cow to Ashraf Khan? Give answer Your Washup?

Babu C. B. S. (shouting)—Original motion passed in total entirety. Draft memorial shall be submit next special meeting, which shall be duly notified by *tom toms*, and I shall promulgate *most* severe censure of Barumber Babu.

Babu B. G. D.—I shall, Iwill—veto memorial and hold indignation meetings in the brick pits! It shall be sent to Calcutta.

Editor of the "Sachi Durpan" (*aside to Babu O. B. S.*)—*Baboji, ab ki municipality kuch leta deta hai?*

Babu C. B. S.—To me in my house—to-night at nine o'clock, Han! (*aloud to Babu B. G. D.*) Municipal meetings all strictly privileged and *I will* Honorable Worship!—*Pioneer*.

BENGAL.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 29th of September there were 227 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 27·3 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 207 deaths, and the death-rate was 24·9 per thousand. There were no deaths from small pox, 29 from cholera, 62 from fevers, 35 from tetanus, and 1 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 9 Non-Asiatic, 6 Mixed Races, 149 Hindus, 63 Mohamedans, and no other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 29th September was 227 against 27 and 174 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 21. There were 29 deaths from cholera, against 18 and 7 in the two preceding weeks: the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium, by 10. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 62 and 15 respectively against 67 and 17 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·3 per mille per annum, against 26·7, the mean of the last five years.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Twentieth Sunday after Trinity, Oct. 14.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—A gutter in G.—Hymns 6, 323 and 280.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—Hymns 18, and 365. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper. Anthem—Incline Thine Ear.—Himmel 42.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Litany and Sermon.—Hymn 33.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymn 315.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 22, 280, and 215.
The offertories will be given to the Church Fund.
7-30 a.m.—Daily Matins.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon—(Parade Service).—Hymns 4, 290 and 193.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 210, 265, and 258.
8 a.m.—Daily Matins.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.—Hymns 193 and 315.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, Parell.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.—Hymns 135, 178, Part II. 237 and 181.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 7 and 12.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 148, 470, and 234.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins, and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Choral and Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service Choral and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Alms for the poor.
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.—Hymns 279, 360 and 192.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 246, 184, and 215.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 346, 180, and 184.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba, Causeway.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. D. Christie.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (PRINCE'S DOCK.)

Divine Service will be held on board the s.s. Clan Monroe on Sunday morning at 11 a.m. in the Prince's Dock. Cordial invitatton to all.

THE FIGHT AT KOTKAI.

A correspondent with the River Column on the Black Mountain, writing from Kotkai Village, on 5th October, says:—

"Reveille at four": such was the order on the evening of the 23rd; and such being the case we deemed it well to turn in early at our bivouac on the Chamb heights, but lowering clouds and ever and anon an ominous flash of lightning augured ill for our repose. And sure enough about 8 p.m., down it came in large plashing drops at first, which soon developed into a perfect sheet of water and continued without intermission throughout the night. It is not particularly easy to sleep in the open with a young waterspout trickling down the back, and a pool large enough to hold a perch forming in one's blanket; and long before dawn indistinct figures were to be seen moving about chattering teeth in the vain endeavour to promote circulation, and persuade themselves that they were really enjoying their outing. However, with unabated cheerfulness the mules were loaded up in the grey dawn, and the column moved out about 6 a. m. to wind their way down into the bed of the Indus.

Our path here descended almost perpendicularly a thousand feet down slippery rocks to the river, and the difficulties of the descent may be gauged by the fact that three baggage mules in the course of the day fell over the precipice and were killed and the last of the baggage which started at 7 a. m. arrived at our bivouac, only five miles distant, at 10 o'clock at night! The road had been greatly improved the previous day—thanks to the exertion of Captain Grant, R. E, who has already done much good work; but in spite of this men and animals found foothold slippery and precarious, and of course were compelled to advance in single file; the column not being ready for the advance on the sandy banks of the river until nearly half-past nine. The Royal Irish, one company of the Pioneers and two guns formed the advanced guard, the 4th Punjab Infantry meanwhile having been detached to clear the ridges and nullahs for about a mile on our right flank, whence the Hassanzais had made their demonstration the evening before. And here a word of commendation must be spared for the really splendid manner in which this regiment does its work, which has commanded the admiration of one and all who have seen them spreading out and swarming over apparently inaccessible rocks and pushing through the thickest undergrowth, at the same time shooting with an accuracy which speedily evicted or laid low the enemy skirmishers, and called forth the warmest approbation of the General commanding the Brigade.

We were not long left in doubt as to whether the enemy would oppose our passage or not, as from the village of Shingur, about 500 yards in front, bullets began to whistle gaily over our heads, and as far as the eye could reach the crests of the hills were seen to be swarming with the white-clad hillmen, matchlock in hand, watching and waiting their opportunity to swoop down, if the opportunity afforded, and cut off some stray follower or footsore ally. The enemy were driven from their position with only one casualty on our side—the Subadar-Major of the Pioneers shot in the neck, who subsequently died of his wound. The sun had come out, and invigorated by its warmth and the prospects of a fight our men pressed forward with renewed vigour, and even thus early in the day it became plain that no ordinary task was before them, as their progress was obstinately disputed step by step from behind every rock and bush capable of concealing a lurking foe.

On reaching a sharp bend of the river the column was suddenly halted and the General and his Staff, binocular in hand, were seen to ride on to a small grassy knoll in front. "There they are!" was the exclamation, and there they were sure enough. On rounding the bend we had suddenly come in full view of the picturesque village of Kotkai, perched on an isolated rock overhanging the river, rising in a succession of craggy terraces some two hundred feet in height: a strong position, not unlike an exaggerated Loralai and one absolutely impregnable if held by European troops. On every loopholed terrace crowded a dense array of armed men in blue and white kurtas, their rifles and tulwars gleaming in the first rays of the morning sun, which only now began to penetrate the rocky gorge. Some half mile to their front, on a steep eminence commanding our approach, was a strong sungar occupied by some two hundred men, heights above being held by skirmishers who swarmed behind every rock and available shelter.

The General at once determined to attack, and the 4th Punjab Infantry once more were despatched on an arduous mountaineering expedition to turn the enemy's left flank. Meanwhile the Gatling was brought up to bear on the sungar and cover the main attack up the valley. (About this time Lieutenant Cleeve was shot in the neck and a private, Royal Irish, was killed.) On the advance of the 4th Punjab Infantry the enemy at once opened a hot fire. The 34th were on the left and the 29th in reserve with the guns. The enemy's tom-toms were beating and their banners fluttering in the breeze as our men advanced steadily to carry the position. When within one hundred yards of a thick scrubby wood a hot fire was suddenly opened by hidden marksmen concealed in trenches, and with a cheer our men were dashing forward when some hundred or so of white-clad Ghazis and Hindustanis, who had lain close, rose suddenly from their ambush and with loud shouts of defiance, whirling their tulwars over their heads, gallantly charged our advancing men. Taken completely aback by the unexpected apparition our troops on the left momentarily recoiled, but quickly recovering themselves stood firm and received the rush of maddened fanatics with a withering fire. Here in a nullah, isolated from our men, fell Captain Beley fighting gallantly for his life against overwhelming odds, his horse having been shot, until surrounded and almost cut to pieces. Short, sharp and decisive was this stirring struggle, and as the smoke cleared away the fanatics and their allies were seen to be in full retreat, while the ground was strewn for hundreds of yards around with their dead. Some endeavouring to swim the Indus and were drowned in the attempt, and but few of those who charged lived to carry back the tale of the English bullets to Palosi. The Royal Irish gave vent to their feelings in three ringing cheers.

But the main position still remained obstinate so the guns were brought up and shelled the town and with good effect, the 4th Punjab Infantry dislodging some hundreds of men on our right flank among the rocks, while the Gatling and a few rounds of shrapnel hastened the flight of the enemy, who streamed out of the town and fled down the banks of the Indus, leaving us to our well earned repose. And right glad were one and all to lie down on their sandy bivouac, leaving the 29th to hold the village and heights, and take their well earned sleep.

SPORTING NOTES.

(*From the Indian Planters' Gazette.*)

The unluckiest man that ever rode over the sticks in India is undoubtedly Elliot. In this category we do not of course include those who have been killed. Elliot has, however, managed to avoid crossing the Styx by dexterously using a shoulder to push Charon's boat away, in fact given that worthy the cold shoulder, but he invariably gets up with a broken collar. His latest performance was off Banshee, at the Dehra Sky, a fortnight ago, which is about the twelfth repetition of the act. Unfortunate: but he has nearly three months' time before Calcutta for him to tie himself together again.

Several horses have succumbed to the great heat which has lately been prevailing in Calcutta. Mr. Campbell lost his good looking purchase Lascar last week. The horse broke away from his syce, and gallopped off towards his stable, unfortunately he slipped up in Chowringhee and broke one of his fore-legs and had to be destroyed.

We hear great pains are being taken with the polo ground in Calcutta to make it good going for the Polo Tournament, which is to take place in the coming cold weather. A race will be provided at the first meeting of the Calcutta Races for all regular Polo Ponies playing in the Tournament which have never won a race of the value of Rs. 100 or upwards.

The Stewards of the Western India Turf Club have suspended the jockey Ahmed for one year from 6th August, 1888. If he comes over to this side of India the Calcutta Turf Club will, of course, refuse him a license. By the time his suspension has expired he will have learnt that false accusations carry their own rewards.

We are glad to see from the home papers that Captain Peel, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who so nearly met his death from a polo accident at Meerut early in the year, has landed safely in England.

America is famous for its tall stories, but the following clipping from an illustrated journal which gives a most thrilling picture of the accident beats our dear old friend Baron Munchausen into fits:—

"One of the most extraordinary accidents ever reported in the coal fields took place on Thursday in the Hollenbeck mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, at Wilkesbarre, Pa. Thomas Richards, a driver boy, was standing with his mule in a gangway, near the foot of slope, when a trip of three load cars that were being hoisted up the slope broke loose and came rushing down. The boy and the mule were struck, and were found a few yards from where they had been standing. The boy had been driven head first into the body of the mule, and was buried almost to his hips. It was impossible to extricate him except by cutting the mule open. The animal was dead, but the boy is still alive, though his skull is fractured."

With reference to the proposal of the W. I. T. C. Stewards to open a gallery of portraits of the members of the Club and gentlemen riders who have taken a prominent part in racing on that side of India, we learn that a beginning has already been made, and several portraits already grace the walls of the Stewards' room. These photographs are all in panel size, and framed in maple frames of a uniform pattern and dimensions.

AN EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF THE SEA.

Particulars of an extraordinary tale of the sea have been furnished by Captain Evans, of the British barque Mona, which arrived off Queens-town from Rangoon on Monday, 17th ult., for orders. Soon after leaving Rangoon on Sunday, April 27 in latitude 6·43, longitude 9·30 a boat was sighted flying signals of distress. The Mona bore down upon the craft, which was found to contain six men—four Italians, one Malay, and one Englishman named Alfred J. Hamilton, of Bristol. All were in a most emaciated and exhausted condition, having been thirty-five days at sea in an open boat; and they had to be hoisted on board the Mona by means of ropes. With proper treatment they soon recovered, but their conduct soon aroused suspicion, as they would not mix with the Mona's crew, but conversed with each other in mysterious whispers. Finally, they seemed to agree upon a tale, and informed Captain Evans they belonged to the Italian barque Fratellenza, of Genoa, from Sourabaya for Queenstown for orders. They stated they abandoned their vessel in a sinking condition at the end of March in two boats, that soon after leaving the chief mate stabbed a Malay seaman and threw the body overboard before life was extinct, and that the other boat containing the captain, chief mate, and seven men deliberately deserted them during the night. While questioning one of the men Captain Evans noticed a single band of an iron handcuff on his wrist, and that one of the links had been filed off not very long previously. This and other suspicious circumstances induced Captain Evans to believe that a mutiny had occurred on board the Italian vessel. But he did not feel himself competent to keep six men in irons on the long voyage to Queenstown, and he also doubted whether his provisions would last out. He therefore determined to put the suspected mutineers ashore somewhere. The Mona's course was altered, and when near Anjer, one of the Nicobar Islands, provisions and water and a compass were put into a boat, and the suspects ordered to leave. They made some show of resistance, but Captain Evans armed himself with a revolver and threatened to use it. The men then entered the boat muttering curses and threats, and When last seen the boat was heading straight for the land mentioned, which is uninhabited. Captain Evans is confident that the men are mutineers.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

Maximum Rate

Daily Prices—Beef.—	Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	3
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	2	0
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin per lb	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

Mutton—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0	2	6	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each ...	0	3	0	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	6
Do. small	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	1	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	3	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	2	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	7	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	0
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
Fruits—			
Pine apple large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Custard apples, per each	1	8	0
Pomeloes large, each	1	8	0
Do. small, „	0	10	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	9	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	5	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	3	6
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	2	0	0
Moosoombees, Poona, per dozen	1	8	0
Dry Fish—			
Palah, large	0	1	0
Do. small	0	1	0
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Donugry, fish	0	1	3
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Bolong, 1st sort per seer	0	1	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	6
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	2	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	4	0
Ooreed Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	8	0
Bajree Bhownuggur, per phurra	4	4	0
Rice, Jeraaul, 1st sort	7	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	6	4	0
Do. Common, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	4	12	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	12	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra ..	1	8	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	4	0
Do. (old) do.	2	6	0
Oats, per phurra	4	4	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jondla, per phurra	3	4	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	4	0
Maize, per phurra	2	8	0
Moong, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	6	4	0

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Monday, October 8, 1888.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Stocks.	Paid Rs.	Latest Divd.	
Agra Bank, Ld. ...	£10	2 p. ct.	135
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p. ct.	130
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p. ct.	135
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	6 p. ct.	150
Bank of Bengal ...	500	5 p. ct.	907
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p. ct.	140
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p. ct.	150
Delhi & London Bank	£25	1½ p. ct.	140
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5½ p. ct.	125
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	110
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ p. ct.	128
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p. ct.	108
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 p. ct.	105
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p. ct.	65

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Stocks.	Paid Rs.	Latest Divd.	
Agra Pressing Co.	100	4 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct.	35
Alipore Coal Co.	100	......	100
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.	190
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	y 5 p. ct.	127
Bengal Coal Co.	1000	6 p. ct.	1,600
B. Baraguuda Copper (preference A shares)	£17-6	......	17
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	9
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	78
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	7½ p.ct.	160
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y nil.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	8 p. ct.	30
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 13 p.sh.	350
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	75
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5	100
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	15 p. ct.	175
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	108
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	118
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	125
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	3 p. ct.	102
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	8 p.ct.	125
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	95
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	3 p. ct.	108
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	110
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.	68
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	93
Crown Brewery Mussuri	100	y 9 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	112
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	5 p. ct.	133
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	60
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	58
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	60
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	90
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	475
Equitable Coa. Co., Ld.	250	3 p. ct.	225
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing	100	nil.	80
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	5 p. ct.	215
Gouripore Co., Ld.	200	10 p. ct.	145
Great Eastern Hotel	100	3 p. ct.	80
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	94
Howrah Docking Co.	500	5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	128
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	88
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	100	10 p. ct.	168
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	59	Rs. 2	74
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	7 p. ct.	81
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 7 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	100	7 p. ct.	230
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 13 p.ct.	165
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p.ct.	145
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	104
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	7 p. ct.	150
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	504
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	4 p. ct.	411
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	40
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y 7 p. ct.	67
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	73
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	3 p. ct.	265
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	103
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	85
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	130
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	136
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	6½ p. ct.	155
Watson's Patent Press	100	nil.	117

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Stocks.	Paid Rs.	Latest Divd.	
Adulpore Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	30
Amluckie	100	8 p. ct. a	75
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	7 p. ct. a	75
Assam Company	£20	5 ad.-int.	600
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil a	125
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad int.	97
Bengal (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct. a	45
Do. contributory	80	2 p. ct. c	35
[illegible]	200	13 p. ct. a	235
Do. contributory	100	13 p. ct. a	122
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct.	36
Central (Cachar)	200	6 p. ct. a	118
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	35
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	30
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	75
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	34
Chumta Tea Co.	100	nil. a	35
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. a	22
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	12 p. ct.	110
Dehing (Assam)	90	4 p. ct. a	53
Dehra Doon	100	4 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½ p. ct.	119
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	5 ad.-int. a	80
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	91
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	8½ p. ct.	135
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct. a	154
Do. do. B	£10	9 p. ct. a	161
Durrung (Assam)	100	6 p. ct.	66
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	30
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3 p. ct.	47
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	73
Good Hope Tea Co.	10	38 p. ct.	230
Goomtee Tea	100	7 p. ct. a	86
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	27
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97½	nil. a	65
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct. a	58
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct.	130
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	nil. a	82
Hopetown	100	nil.	104
Do. contributory	100	......	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	...	100
Huawal (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct. a	109
Indian Terai	50	7 p. ct. a	800
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad int.	103
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½ p. ct. a	65
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£	5 ad.-int. a	98
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. a	94
Jokai (Assam)	£1	5 ad.-int. a	170
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	30
Kamptie Gwalie (Assam)	100	10 p. ct.	par
Khobong (Assam) A	100	1 p. ct. a	110
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	......	70
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kanchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	18
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	4 p. ct. a	118
Do. contributory	200	4 p. ct. a	94
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct. a	210
Lolatoora (Sylhet)	100	3½ p. ct. a	36
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½ p. ct. a	60
Loobah	100	12 p. ct. a	120
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.	70
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. a	19
Mesai Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct. a	99
Mim Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct.	98
Mohurgang Tea Co.	100	4 p. ct. a	40
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	30
Do. contributory	90	nil. a	27
Moran, Assam	80	nil.	80
Mothola, Assam	100	8 p. ct.	110
Do. contributory	90	5 ad. int.	100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil.	30
Mungiedye, Assam Tea	£10	nil.	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	18 p. ct. a	300
North Western Cachar	100	nil.	33
Phoenix of (Cachar)	85	3 p. ct. c	45
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	71
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct. a	94
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	88
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	7 p. ct. a	98
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	88
Rungamattee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct.	35
Runglee Rungliot	100	15 p. ct.	110
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct. a	103
Second Mutual, Cachar	86	10 p. ct.	4-5d.
Second Fallodhi	100	5 p. ct. a	70
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil.	40
Singbulli & Murmah	100	7 p. ct.	90
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	3 p. ct. a	65
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	115
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct. a	90
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct.	75
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. a	16
Teendarree (Darjg.)	100	3 p. ct. a	48
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	1 ad. int.	165
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad. int.	101
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	12 per ct.	102
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	5 ad. int.	180
Upper Assam	£10	nil. a	35
Washabree W. Dooars	100	10 p. ct.	195

d. nt. Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1887.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyer.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MONDAY, October 15th, 9 p.m., CONCERT in Colaba Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Re. 1 and Ans. 8. Miss Murray, The Misses Yardley, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Lamb, and Mr. Borthmann.

'XMAS TOYS, 'XMAS TOYS.—Our stock for the coming 'Xmas is coming from all parts of Europe by almost every steamer. Please inspect before buying elsewhere.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MONEY and GUARANTEE BROKER, for a well established IMPORT BUSINESS WANTED. Must be able to influence business in English and Continental goods.—Address "IMPORTS," care of this paper.

MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Engine Opener, Scutcher, Lap Machine, Lathe, Shafting, Pulleys, Leather Belting, Bobbin, Drawing, Intermediate, Roving, Throstle and Slubbing Frames and all other Machinery, complete or in parts, belonging to Narayen Cotton Mill, near French Pool, Gaumdevie, Bombay. For prices and other particulars apply on the premises or to HUSSONALLY MOOLA HAKIMJEE, shop No. 1, Crawford Market.

WANTED, a QUANTITY SURVEYOR, special for Mill Buildings.—Apply "W.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

DOCTOR PAOLO MERLO has removed from No. 43, Hornby Row, to No. 17, Tamarind Lane, close to the Cathedral.

TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.—Residence for the winter in gentleman's family. Near Sea; very mild; private Chapel. Terms £20. "A. Z.," care of STREET and Co., 30 Cornhill, London.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.—Open to the public. Maximum Rs. 1,000. Secured to heirs. Annual payments about Rs. 12. Fund not weighted with monthly subscriptions. Cheaper and less troublesome than Life Assurance. Head Office, Ratnagiri. Branches, Bombay and Sattara. Forms and particulars from Secretaries.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE!!! [illegible] paid either for Batliwalla's Ague Pills or [illegible] Batliwalla, Dadur, Bombay, or at Cooper, [illegible] Chemists, Fort, or at Dandra & Co., [illegible] Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned if [illegible] remittent Malarious fever does not abate [illegible]

[illegible]-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, [illegible] Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALLA'S [illegible] MIXTURE with success in some obstinate [illegible] Remittent Fever, and have pleasure in [illegible] as a safe and reliable remedy.

[illegible] S in DECORATIVE ART.—By [illegible] Lady. Materials supplied for 20 Art [illegible], Photos painted, Crystoleum, Canvassine, [illegible] Painting, smallest to life-size. Superior [illegible] Photographs, a superior assortment of [illegible] Lessons, by letter, to at Russell [illegible] at Messrs. Treacher and Co., By una, [illegible] McCANN "Bellaire House," Mazagon.

[illegible] BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, [illegible] Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and [illegible] Dinner, Rs. 2.

[illegible] HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now [illegible] is the most comfortable, central, and [illegible] hotel on the hill. Rooms bright and [illegible] moderate.

[illegible] RANT WHISKY.—Direct from [illegible] at Rothes. N. B.—Sole Agents for [illegible] SON and Co.

[illegible] PALMER'S INVALID'S PORT [illegible] sound PORT, free from acidity and [illegible] approved and recommended by the [illegible] Cutler, Palmer's specialities. Rs. 25-8, [illegible] But examine cork, label, and capsule.

[illegible] EAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE [illegible] PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated [illegible] from the Sole Agents and Importers. [illegible] TINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail [illegible] D. C. OOMRIGUR and Co., Market.

[illegible] VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY [illegible] DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, [illegible] rare old Whiskey may be had from [illegible] AY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

[illegible] SALE, a consignment of GOOD [illegible] BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. [illegible] Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to [illegible]

PIANO FOR SALE.—Rose's Sympathetic [illegible] polished Case, in thorough order. Price, [illegible] ALLAGHAN, Malabar Hill.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints [illegible] inches by 6 inches. Very useful for [illegible] circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the [illegible]

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE [illegible] MACHINE, of Cossins's Improved [illegible] by Harrild and Sons, London, in good [illegible] prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of [illegible] paper, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care [illegible]

[illegible] ER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR CASH [illegible] TERMS [illegible] STREET.

[illegible] UNJEEBHOY RUTTONJEE, tent [illegible] New and second-hand tents for sale [illegible] marbag, Parell, Bombay.

[illegible] CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6. [illegible] Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection [illegible] invited.

[illegible] AN'S PERMANENT BROMIDE [illegible] Qualities B and C. All sizes, from [illegible] by 25." J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

[illegible] TIONS regarding the new CODE [illegible] PROCEDURE, W. WEDDERBURN, [illegible] Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

[illegible] ES, TO LET, with immediate [illegible] in Military Square, Fort, near the Share [illegible]—Apply on the spot.

[illegible] NENT SETTLEMENT for the [illegible] AN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civ. [illegible] 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

[illegible] FRESH GROUND COFFEE, [illegible] Cakes, Paris Sweets, Kangra Valley Tea, [illegible] and Cheese.—At PEARSE'S, Church Gate [illegible]

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to [illegible] A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede [illegible] Re. 1; postage free.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever [illegible] HES, strong and Good Time-keeper, Silver, [illegible] 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY [illegible] Meadows Street.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACTS, 1882 and [illegible] edition, nearly ready, with Notes and New [illegible] Cases. By L. P. Russell, Bombay. To [illegible] Education Society's Press, Byculla, and at [illegible] Bombay.

GLADSTONE BAGS, a very large stock [illegible] finish, lined Canvas, Leather Pockets and [illegible] also Fitted Bags and Dressing Bags in [illegible] Black Morocco, sizes from 20in. to 25in.— [illegible] & Co., Ld.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH [illegible] under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL [illegible] Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 1 annas

LADIES' SAILOR HATS.—(Boating shape) [illegible] Coarse Straw, in White, Black, Brown.— [illegible] Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, [illegible] Street, Bombay.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from [illegible] to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN [illegible] map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in [illegible] Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF [illegible]—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from [illegible] Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN [illegible] Co., 16, Meadow Street.

[illegible] THE LAW—Being a selection [illegible] CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH [illegible] done in VERSE after the manner [illegible] great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, [illegible] anna 1.

THE CHEAPEST and best SAFETY [illegible] in the market, handsomely finished in [illegible] with nickel plated parts, Rs. 225 only. The [illegible] for India, Light, safe, and fast, holds the world's records.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite Clock Tower, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO, PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TRANSPARENT GLASS TILES for light, &c., of same shape and size as our French Tiles, can be hung on battens the same way as tiles, and so easily fitted side by side with them. Quite adapted for photographic studios.—SORABSHAH & Co., 105, Medow Street, Fort.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 21 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

OUR CHOTA HAZRI MIX, at Re. 1-2 per lb., is an admixture of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Souchong, with a certain percentage of Green Tea. Those who appreciate a brisk and refreshing cup of tea in the early morning will find exactly what they want in this favourite Mix.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free Published on the first of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby advised to give notice to the Police at the Headquarter Office, Byculla, of all cases in which Currency Notes, articles of Jewellery or other property are lost either in Public Conveyances, on the Public Roads, or elsewhere.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th October, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 22, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)

Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, (in Liquidation).

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., have instructions to put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises on THURSDAY, the 8th November, 1888, at 3 p.m., the whole of the leasehold land, situate at Tank Bunder, saw mills, buildings, engines, machinery, plant, &c., and the good will of the above Company.

The property will be put up by order of the Court at an upset price of Rs. 3,00,000 (3 lakhs). The property is most favourably situated at Tank Bunder, possessing a harbour frontage, which affords every facility for importing and storing timber.

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property and machinery on application to the undersigned, who will also give full information on application being made to them.

Special opportunity for Lamps for Devalee Illumination, also Junction Pipes, Stones, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency store-yards, on the Esplanade, a number of variegated coloured glass-lamps, in small convenient lots to suit buyers, also flag and rubble stones, earthenware, junction pipes, asphalt, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, October 13, 1888.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British India steamer Satara, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived yesterday morning with mails from the Persian Gulf and Karachi, 75 horses, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Seabroke, Captain and Mrs. Simpson, Lt. Col. H. W. Clarke, R. E., Mr. and Mrs. Critchley, Mr. A. B. and Mrs. G. Price, Mr. Pichett, and 124 deck.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co.'s, steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain P. Sibilet, will sail this afternoon for Karachi and Aden, laden for these and home ports, Zanzibar, &c., and the following passengers:—Messrs. F. C. Allen, J. C. Houghland, and Alexander, for Karachi; Mr. Sager, for Suez; Mr. S. Hornstein, for Marseilles; and 52 deck, for various ports.

THE B. I. S.N. steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain W.S. Peterson sailed yesterday for Calcutta and the coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Hofman, Mrs. and Mr. P. Freidern and infant, and Messrs. F. A Saldanha and F. A. De Chuges, for Mangalore; Miss Tacei, Mr. F. Volz, and Mr. D. Mackenjie, for Calicut, Mr. N. B. Major; and Mr. S. Raeza, for Cunnanore; and sixty seven deck for various coast ports.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2322	Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Shannon	2162	E. R. Edwards	C	P. & O. Co.
" Elton	1708	R. Campbell	E	K. Nixon & Co.
" Clan Munroe	1436	C. Jones	G	F. Muir & Co
" Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	N	E. Bates & Co.
" La Bourdonnais	1274	P. Sibilet	O	Messageries Maritimes & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. M. Hall	2211	Allen Buck	2	E. Bates & Co.
" Singapore		....	6	F. Bozzoni.
" Elektra	2195	P. Mersa	7	A.-H. Lloyd S N. Co.
" Manilla	2583	O. Cruciani	8	F. Bozzoni.
" Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Virginia	1515	L. Anderson	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
11	Asia (s)	Russell	Liverpool, Sept. 13.
12	Satara (s)	Tice	Busreh, Sept. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Persian Gulf.
	Ethiopia (s)	Paterson	Calcutta and Coast.
	I. M. S. Patrick Stewart	Falle	Karachi.
	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Asia, for Liverpool.
" Aston Hall, for Liverpool.
" Asia, for Calcutta and Coast.
" Bryn Glas, for Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
8	Roxburgh s	Dunlop	Cardiff, Aug. 2.
	Duke of Devonshire s	Long	Melbourne, Sept. 7.
	Goalpara s	Russell	Bombay, Sept. 14.
	Colaba s	Blott	Colombo, Oct. 1.
	Dundee, ship	Whatton	Mauritius, Sept. 4.

DEPARTURES.

October 8.—Steamer Sahara. Ship Stephen D. Horton. Barque Concordia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
10	Peshwa s	....	Bombay.
	Clan Drummond s	....	Calcutta.
	Scindia s	....	Rangoon.
	Nurjahan s	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.			
9	Goorkha s		Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—19,994 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—65 cwts gum, B Sajun; 60 cwts gum L Canji; 200 cwts gum, M Luckamsy; 22 bales hides, H H Sidik.

Assam s—10 cases woolen piecegoods, D Sassoon and Co; 4 cwts ivory, K Joosub; 6 cwts ivory, N M Ahmed.

Clan Munroe s—14 bales hides, G M Dhuramsy; 20 bales hides, S M Baboom; 67 cwts gum, S Pragji; 10 cases woolen piecegoods, R Ghianchund; 2 cases woolen piecegoods, S Seasow.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—399 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Indrani s—236 cwts coffee, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Elektra s—70 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Elektra s—62 cwts cloves, A Hemraj; 152 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 11 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Kashgar s—229 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Elektra s—55 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Wardha s—200 bales cotton, R Luckmandas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 10.

Edwardes, Lieut, P W O Grenadiers, on sick leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 11.

Wilkinson, Lt, Lincoln Regt, *en route* to join, from Pachmari.

Samuells, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 12.

Gordon, Lieut, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on sick leave, from Sialkot.
Pratt, Lieut, K O S Borderers, on leave, from Meerut.
Reynolds, Lieut, Innis Killing Fus, to join, from Calcutta.
James, Surgeon, 5th Infantry, H C, on leave, from Aurangabad.
Head, Lieut, R A, to join from Ahmedabad.
Hunter, Surgeon, Bombay, to report, from Deesa.
O'Sullivan, Major, R A, from Bellary.
Reckitt, Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, from Bellary.
Wilberforce Clark, Lt Col, R E, ordered to return to India, from Cape of Good Hope.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 12.

Hagger, Vet Surgeon, Bengal, on duty, to Mooltan.
Dundas, Colonel, Adjt Genl's Office, from leave, to Poona.
Hakim, Surgeon, 19th Madras Infantry, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Steawart, Lieut, Royal Dublin Fus, on leave, to Karachi.
Galloway, Colonel, 2nd Madras Lancers, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, October 13, 1888.

1. There will be drill at the following places, commencing from the 15th instant, and until further orders:—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. & O. Dockyards, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School and John Connon School Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

2. There will be Skeleton Company drill for Officers and N. C. Officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
BOMBAY, 11th October, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·935
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·747
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	92·5
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m)	78·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NNE, NE, WNW, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	186
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·11
" year	56·66
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th Oct.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially when the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 12.

A PAYMENT of £300,000 in gold was made into the Bank of England yesterday, making half a million in two days, and though the Bank's Reserve, according to the last weekly returns, still stood at 34 per cent. of the liabilities, and the Bank and outside rates of discount are quoted as before, Money was apparently easier in the centre of finance, Consols being quoted ⅛ per cent. higher at 97⅞. Silver seems to keep steady at 43d. per oz., but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in both denominations at £67⅛ and £71⅛, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher at 105½. French Rentes were unchanged; but Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower at Francs 25·40½. The London Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at Wednesday's enhanced quotation of 1s. 4½d. The weekly Specie shipments consisted of £10.000 in Silver, and the same amount in Gold for this port and £10,000 in Silver for Calcutta.

From dull the Wheat Market had become firmer yesterday, and in the price of Club No. 2 to arrive *via* the Canal, we note an advance of 3d. per quarter, other London quotations coming unchanged. No. 1 spot Soft White in Liverpool also was 1d. per cental dearer; but No. 2 was 1d. down. Oilseeds continued firm, but the only change in quotations was in the Liverpool quality of Linseed, which is called 6d. per quarter to arrive *via* the Canal, and 1s. by the Cape route.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed generally quiet last evening, but steady for Surats, the day's Sales having amounted to only 8,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indian. Spot prices were unchanged all round; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower for October-November and 3-64d. down in all the more distant positions.

The spot price in New York was unaltered yesterday, at 9 13-16 cents; but January Futures were 6 points higher, at 9·62 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 34,000 bales, bringing the total to date compared with the two preceding years as under noted:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Thursday's Receipts	34,000	40,000	41,000
Five days' do	202,000	232,000	195,000
Since 1st Sept.	695,000	1,136,000	780,000

Business in the Staple here has again been upon a small scale to-day, and purchases of ready stuff have been limited to a few hundred bales of Khandeish, at Rs. 182; and a little Broach at Rs. 205½ and Compta at Rs. 175-85 per candy. The feeling with regard to Cotton of the new crop is weak, and quotations for contracts are at least Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower, Bengals showing the greatest fall. We quote "Good" Bengals for January delivery at Rs. 172½-3, "Fully Good," at Rs. 183, and "Fine," at Rs. 192½; "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 235, and Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 208, with many sellers at the rates, and no takers that we have heard of.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to only a moderate extent to-day; the tone of both markets, however, is steady, and prices are unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	66	bales.
Wheat	31,262	cwt.
Linseed	3,528	"
Rapeseed	3,425	"
Gingelly	1,784	"

FREIGHTS have been firm, but with not much doing. Business has transpired in Seeds to Marseilles, for November shipment, at 25s. 6d. to 26s. 3d., and to the Continent, for December shipment, at 25s. per ton. The Cuba (s) has filled up for Dunkirk, January loading, at 24s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning at yesterday's closing rates with one seller of Bank Demand at 1s. 4 7-16d. Business was done in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4⅝d. ready, and 1s. 4 9-16d. for next May delivery; and in re-sales of Bank Paper, at 1s. 4 7-16d. The demand for remittance, however, has been limited, as has also been the amount of Private Paper offering. This afternoon a firmer feeling set in which, with money continuing tight, and every prospect of a further advance both here and in the other presidencies, may be maintained, and we quote:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-16d.	1s. 4 13-32d. per Re.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-32d.	1s. 4⅜d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-16d.	1s. 4⅝d. "
Credits	1s. 4⅝d. to 21-32d.	1s. 4⅝d. "
France	1·76 to 1·76⅛	1·76 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted this morning at an advance of 3-16 in Fours for Money on last evening's quotation, and a single transaction for account was booked at 99, and something at 98 15-16; but the rates eventually settled down to 98⅞ for cash, and 98⅞ for either settlement, at which the market closed, with the other denomination at 104, nominal.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only changes we have to note this evening in Mill shares are an advance of Rs. 60 in Jevraz Balloo, at Rs. 1,065; and of Rs. 48 in Queen, at Rs. 1,170; and a decline of Rs. 30 in Khatao Mucconji, at Rs. 800. These changes, however, are attributed to the operations of speculators, and the quotation for Khatao Mucconji must be taken as nominal Bombay Cotton Press shares are Rs. 2 lower, at Rs. 130. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2, say to Rs. 882½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pct.	882½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	825
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do	219
National Bank of India	87,3[illegible]	£125 / 25		5 pc	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	...	.	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	2[illegible]	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	[illegible]
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,00	1,000	Rs. 9	
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	[illegible] 190	

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,25	Rs. 7	1,190
Albert Ginning Co.	10	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10	1,1[illegible]	1,1[illegible]	Rs 0	84[illegible]
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	75	40	4[illegible]	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	82	1,00	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 1	215
Brodie's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	20	Rs. 1	101
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	12	Rs. 2[illegible]	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,88	Rs. [illegible]	600
East India Press Co.	[illegible]	,00	1,0[illegible]	Rs 13	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	25	...		26[illegible]
[illegible] Press Co.	15	8,500	8,50	Rs 10	1,30 xd
French Press Co.	9[illegible]	50[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs 8	50[illegible]
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	15	50	5	Rs [illegible]	49
Khatngaum Cotton Press Co.	2[illegible]	45[illegible]	all	Rs 1	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,00[illegible]	25[illegible]	25	Rs. 1	230
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	62½
Mofussil Co.	2,12[illegible]	40[illegible]	10	Rs. 2	375
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,25[illegible]	50	50	Rs 35	539 / 535
New Indian Press	4,00[illegible]	12	12	Rs. 1	80
Prince of W. Press	60	50	10	Rs	80
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary.)	60	60	6	Rs 0	33[illegible] / 410
Sind Press Co.	[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	7[illegible]	Rs 50	45[illegible]
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	13	1,3[illegible]	1,30	R 12	4 0 / 12[illegible]
Sassoon Press Co.	2[illegible]	50[illegible]	.0		55
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,0[illegible]	[illegible]	P	55[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,00[illegible] / 75	200 / 40	200 / 15	[illegible]	232 / 161
Badham Pile & Co. Ld	4,000	100	10[illegible]	Rs. 16	154xd
Bapty Co., Ld.	385		185	Nil.	50
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	10[illegible]	6 p.c.	10[illegible]
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	50[illegible]	50[illegible]	10 p.c.	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,00[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	10[illegible]	10	5	84xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,50[illegible]	1,40	Rs. 125	3,300
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	37[illegible]	Rs. 33½	330
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	6 p.c.	1·8
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	50[illegible]	..	49[illegible]
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	2,0[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Rs 10	12
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50[illegible]	Nil	47
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	[illegible]	40	...	[illegible]
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	6,00[illegible]	100	10	10 p.c.	7
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,0[illegible]	25	25		7
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	5 0	250	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,0[illegible]	20[illegible]	17[illegible]	Rs. 21	347½
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,0[illegible]	30	10[illegible]	Rs 10	95
Napier Hot 1 Co.	30	100	1[illegible]	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,6[illegible]	10[illegible]	100	..	104x
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	20[illegible]	5	10 p.c.	.70
Oriental Loan Association	6,00[illegible]	2[illegible]	2	8 p.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld	1,000	10	10	Rs 1	40nom
Port Canning Co.	8,0[illegible]	00	1,0[illegible]	[illegible] 9	317½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	5[illegible]
Pe [illegible] & Co., Ld.	4,00[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	Rs	105xd
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	9 p.c.	9½xd
Southwell and Austin.	1,0[illegible]	...	..	...	20
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,2[illegible]	2[illegible]	2	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00	60	60	Rs. 9[illegible]	1,315
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,50	10	10[illegible]	Rs 10	155xd
Western India Flour Mills	00	125	125	nil	28
M. Mody & Co	1,000		P		

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98⅞
Four-and-a-half per cent	104
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	108
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	...
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	Nil.
Paris Municipal Loan	217
Port Trust Bonds	[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

ELWIN—October 3, at Coocheela, Cachar, the wife of J Elwin, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HALL—October 8, at the General Hospital, Howrah, of typhoid fever, Henry Benjamin Hall, aged 20 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1888.

LORD WOLSELEY, in an article in the *Fortnightly Review* which has attracted a good deal of attention, does his best to demolish the teaching of the philosophic school of historians which the present generation has called into being. Summarising the teaching of these writers as fairly as it can be summarized in a sentence, he credits them with the doctrine that the world's affairs move steadily forward in directions and in grooves furrowed out for them by the action of natural laws, and that it is not the teaching or the leading of great men which directs human progress. The latter half of the description is open to exception. The first half may for the purposes of the present investigation be accepted as accurate. Since Montesquieu, in the "Esprit des Lois," formulated the principle that human laws and customs, instead of being the chance product of circumstance, were themselves the product of law working unseen and hitherto unobserved amongst human societies, it was inevitable that history should sooner or later fall under the same processes of investigation which the great French philosopher had applied to law. The growth of the new historical method was slow, but it has in our days attained a development which is not likely to be disturbed even by smart writing in the reviews. For a popular and familiar, though far from profound, example of the product of the new school we need point only to the late Mr. Green's "Short History of the English People," a work which we may suppose Lord Wolseley would regard as a splendid specimen of history as it should not be written, so much does the writer make of historical developments—of the moral forces underlying the history of peoples—and so little of wars and mere episodes and, relatively, of the men who were conspicuous in them. It is difficult to quarrel with Lord Wolseley for the view that he takes of history. He may be forgiven if he magnifies his office, and, if it is not unbecoming thus to speak to a great contemporary soldier, *vous êtes orfèvre M. Josse*. We are not surprised that he should give no quarter to Lord Lytton's daring boast that the pen is mightier than the sword. He makes exceptions, it is true, in favour of the balladmonger and the rhymster. Dibdin, as a political force, he would count to be much more potent than Wordsworth, and we daresay that if he were asked he would say that so far as the making of history goes Rouget de l'Isle, in putting on paper the song with which the soldiers of Dumouriez rushed to victory at Valmy and Gemappes, did more for France than Corneille, and Racine, and the whole French Academy put together. He sums up his views on this matter in the confident affirmation that "a few fiery sentences addressed by Napoleon to the army of Italy had more influence upon the destiny of France than all the volumes of Voltaire." Here we see a characteristic rapidity of perception. But is the perception accurate? The "might-have-beens" of history are seldom a profitable subject of investigation, but it is safe to say that but for the work which Voltaire began there would have been much less opportunity for Napoleon than the Revolution afforded him. From Voltaire to the Revolution is a long step, and of Voltaire's preference for the "old lion" of the Monarchy over the "two hundred rats" of a representative assembly there is little need to speak. For all that, the time spirit which he helped to call into existence was the atmosphere in which the New France in which Napoleon made for himself a place was engendered. It is impossible to estimate Voltaire as a political factor without weighing in with him the Encyclopædists, and Rousseau, and a whole school of writers from whose works the Revolutionary School drank deeply and to stupendous purpose. Take these from the field of view, and there remains the old regime in all the pride of privilege and monopoly, with this amongst its predominant features—that all posts of distinction in Church and State, and even the minor commands in the army, were the close reserve of the noblesse, with whom Napoleon had no part. We cannot take avoirdupois measure of either the camp oratory of Napoleon or of the preparation made for the new order of things by Voltaire and those who came after him. But Lord Wolseley shows much too small a regard for primary causes when he so lightly esteems "all the volumes of Voltaire."

As to the part which individuals play in the making of history, that is, we imagine, a purely relative question, that cannot be answered without regard to the stage of development reached by the society of whom it is asked. Dictatorships find their most fruitful soil amongst nations weak in men of governing capacity. A Boulanger becomes formidable or at least a person to be reckoned with, only because of the barrenness of the soil in which he grows. The solitary tree that would not be noticed in the midst of a forest is a conspicuous object on the bare plain. Genghiz Khan made a more important personal contribution to history, with only his hordes of untaught Tartars around him, than he would have done had the Tartar civilization been more highly organized than it was. Eclipse was first, and the rest were nowhere. Of course Lord Wolseley if he chooses can find abundant illustrations of his favourite principle that not by law, but by the strong right arm and the inflexible will of individual conquerors and statesmen is history made. But Lord Wolseley's distrust of our democracy, and his consequent fear for the military and naval strength which England has hitherto maintained, are not, however, quite necessary outcomes of this principle. His own brief references to the Civil War in the United States should have kept him in mind of the fact that democracies, when due provocation comes, can put their hearts into war as much as autocratic monarchies. And, although in another case it was at the bidding of an absolute monarch that the sacrifice was made, it was a chamber elected by universal suffrage which six months ago unanimously voted seventeen millions sterling at a sitting for the increase of the German Army. Of the value of the personal equation in war Lord Wolseley speaks with singular frankness. It will not escape notice that he speaks of the Confederate commander Lee, and of General McClellan, with an enthusiasm and a personal affection evoked by no other character whom he mentions in his survey. The high tones in which his portraits of the two American Generals are painted throw into strong contrast the sober hues—dull almost to depreciation—in which Wellington is presented on the canvass. It is a long standing belief with Lord Wolseley that the great Duke was not quite as amiable as he might have been. In the "Soldier's Pocket Book" he has delivered himself of some strong opinions upon that subject. They do not gather in weight, however, from the juxtaposition in which they are placed with a laudatory estimate of Napoleon. Had Napoleon been known to his soldiers in other capacities than that of a commander there would have been little occasion for pointing to him in illustration of the sympathy that existed between him and his army. But the publication of court memoirs, happily for sovereigns, is a slow process, which is seldom even begun until they are in their graves, and Napoleon's soldiers had as a matter of fact little to overlook in him beyond the order to poison the sick at Acre and the prodigality with which he expended them in pursuit of his designs. If it was worth while to represent Wellington as picturing his soldiers as blackguards and ruffians, and the scum of every English town, it would have been as much worth while to point out that Napoleon's personal magnetism was not at all inconsistent with a cynical contempt for those who served him. Some doubt has been cast upon Lord Wolseley's suggestion that bodily and mental infirmity had something to do with Napoleon's failure at Waterloo. There is no doubt, however, that the Napoleon who fought at Waterloo was a strangely different person from the victor of Austerlitz. Carnot said that the Emperor was so altered that he could not recognize him, and during his last campaign he was weak and listless, and at critical moments in the fighting he with difficulty kept awake. We must leave Lord Wolseley in possession of his belief that had Napoleon been physically the man he was at Rivoli he would have defeated Wellington at Waterloo. The confession must have been received with greater satisfaction in Paris than in London, where people are asking if military history, when written on the "might-have-been" principle, should necessarily be written to the advantage of our neighbours. This, we suppose, is the newly discovered way of keeping up the glorious traditions of the British army. It is not, to our mind, the best way; it is probable, indeed, that the moral influence of military history written on these lines tells on the wrong side. As, however, Lord Wolseley has set the example of ensuring that the British shall not have, as Dr. Johnson would have said, the best of the argument, we need not hesitate to throw one more compliment across the Channel. His own account of the qualifications necessary in a great commander is good in its way, but it will not compare with that which M. Thiers wrapped up in a short paragraph *àpropos* of the death of Marshal Gouvion de St. Cyr. We need not quote it, Mr. Disraeli having done that in a manner that made it famous, but Lord Wolseley knows it, and he may see in it another occasion for saying things flattering to the people who solely through the illness of Napoleon, as he thinks, did not gain the day at Waterloo.

WHILE the Chinese Government meet the proposals of Americans and Australians to submit to the exclusion of Chinese cheap labour from America and Australasia with a *non possumus*, the question at issue is fought out by angry and excited correspondents who write to the *Times* to justify the attitude of the Caucasian in the matter. It is amusing to see how determined these correspondents are to make good the case for the exclusion of the Chinaman. Thus one writer maintains that although pure selfishness may actuate the Exclusionists, the working men wanting to keep up wages while the landowners and capitalists who are in favour of admission desire to keep wages low, even at the cost of seeing Australia overrun by inferior races, yet they are all alive to the national considerations involved, which transcend in importance the interests of employers and employed. He holds that China, with an enormous population of four hundred millions, may swamp the British Colonists and introduce an element which could never blend with them. Were one of them, it is asked, to marry into an English family, how many generations would be stamped with the Mongolian features? This prospect of generations yet to come with a Mongolian aspect leads directly to the conclusion that we must take good care that no considerable portion of the future population of Australia shall be aliens, "or the result of any violent cross of races." For all that Englishmen are not afraid to annex Burma and reside there without any fear that one of those semi-Chinese might possibly marry into an English family with portentous consequences to unborn descendants. A correspondent writing on the other side of the question essayed to show that Chinese immigration would be good for Australian trade, by familiarising the inhabitants of China with the use of woollen clothing. An Australian, writing from Switzerland, comes down heavily upon this insidious suggestion, pointing out that although for many years large numbers of Chinese have been living among wool producers and wool wearers, the Chinese Empire has not been converted to wool as an article of clothing. This reasoner denounces the Chinaman "as in fact a Barbarian." He never becomes a naturalised Australasian; he keeps himself to himself. He does not bring his women from China with him—if he did, would it not be an aggravation of his offence, and render his intrusion more truly formidable, because less likely to be transient? Then he likes to sleep ten in one room, and in morals he is on a par with the lower class of Europeans, to whom he teaches gambling and opium smoking, and finally he takes back to China all his savings—the writer might have added even his bones. Anyhow the case is made out:—"I think these are good and sufficient reasons for objecting to the Chinaman as an immigrant." Still even this strong partisan admits that from the capitalists' point of view the Chinaman is worthy of his hire, and that many commercial enterprises now impossible could be carried out with Chinese labour. In spite of these considerations it is patriotically maintained the country should be kept to relieve the poverty of European populations, which is a point of view which is natural enough. But there is something that amuses in the contention that the Chinaman is deserving of less consideration than his rival because he works more hours in the day, and he lives a life of unremitting toil, making it impossible to believe that a life which has no amusement, no relaxation, no rest even, is a desirable one, or that the community resting on such a substratum of joyless workers can be prosperous and happy. So that it comes round to this in the end, that it is from an anxious desire to secure the happiness of the Chinese workers that the Australians have determined to keep them out of Australia.

A GREAT deal of virtuous indignation has been expended on the fact that we used the word "veto" to denote the nature of an abortive proposal which had been placed on the notices of motion of the Corporation at the end of March. The notice in question, it is alleged with an air of triumph, "did not contain the word 'veto' from the beginning to the end." Well, what then? The motion as drafted set forth the intention to appoint a committee of twelve members of the Corporation, with Dr. Peterson as chairman, to draw up a memorial to the Viceroy "on the subject of the Municipal Bill," and that "in the meantime the chairman do *through his Excellency the Governor in Council* (!) most respectfully beg the Viceroy and Governor-General *to defer giving his sanction to the Bill* until he has received the memorial of the Corporation." That His Excellency the Governor in Council was to be the hapless and helpless go-between, conveying to the Viceroy the Chairman's request that the sanction to his own Bill should be deferred is sufficiently characteristic. But passing over the fact that the request thus cavalierly to be made was for a suspensory veto, pending the arrival of a memorial drafted by Dr. Peterson under the inspiration of Major Selby, we may be forgiven for asking what was at that time the intention of those moving in the matter? Was the memorial to be drawn up simply to request the Viceroy to be good enough to sanction the Bill? If that were the intention it was a little absurd to go through the farce of asking the Governor to present the Chairman's compliments to the Viceroy and ask him to withhold his signature until the memorial arrived to tell him he might sign. What was understood at the time was that the design of the memorial then undoubtedly contemplated was to ask the Viceroy to veto the Bill—or in other words, to send back the Municipal Bill to the Bombay Government for revision. It was known that this proposal was not at all approved by those who were consulted in the matter, and that it was in consequence of the manifest unwillingness to go on with the eternal wrangle that it was found necessary to abandon the idea of the memorial. The motion to appoint a committee with Dr. Peterson as chairman to draw up that document was accordingly withdrawn by Major Selby. What was the original intention when the memorial was mooted? Why was that intention abandoned? The word "veto" is absent from the words of the notice of motion, but was there or was there not an intention to ask the Viceroy to adjourn or postpone the sanction of the Bill? Dr. Peterson was at that time a member of the Corporation; soon afterwards he sent in his resignation, stating in writing that he was "compelled" to do so. The native papers affirmed that the compulsion was applied because of his "independence" in regard to the Municipal Bill. Those who professed to be better informed assigned a very different reason for the "compelled" resignation—a reason which had reference to prior claims on the learned Doctor's time which, the Education Department imagined, were in some danger of being overlooked. A somewhat similar inconvenience is said to be making itself felt in the Railway Department, where the work is found to be getting beyond the time available to those at present engaged therein. An application to Government for additional help has been made and negatived, the work to be got through not being more than could be managed with proper diligence on the part of the present staff, some of the members of which have undoubtedly a great deal of leisure on their hands. Is is, however, open to doubt whether those who profess to be better informed than the native prints are right in their interpretation of the measure of compulsion applied in regard to Dr. Peterson. It is difficult to suppose that the Government which tolerates the vagaries of Major Selby out of his office would compel a Sanskrit Professor to return to his books and his pupils.

MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P., is to be very much in evidence with us during the coming cold season. The Unionist Member for Barrow will spend several months in India, taking particular care that he is in Allahabad during the last weeks of December and the early weeks of January. We must not, we are told, confound Mr. Caine with the ordinary tourist. His purpose in visiting India is a very serious one. He means to study all our problems with, [illegible] associated with him as travelling companion and interpreter will be the Rev. Thomas Evans, late of Monghyr, retired Baptist Missionary, who has been in India thirty years. Mr. Caine is noteworthy as a Member of Parliament who has adopted the Congress programme. The chief feature in Mr. Caine's forthcoming visit to India differentiates the visit from most others. He has arranged with twenty or thirty of the leading daily papers throughout the country to publish a series of letters from him on the Congress, the Abkari question, and the various other questions affecting the social well-being of the Indian people. The first purveyor in this co-operative journalistic work was the late Anthony Trollope. It is to be hoped Mr. Caine's letters will differ from Mr. Trollope's, that they may be as accurate as his were inaccurate, as full of information as Mr. Trollope's were lacking in that valuable commodity: this secured, whatever one may think of Mr. Caine's views every one will find his communications of value.

THE court-martial on Lieut-Col. Bulkeley, of the 17th N. I., will assemble at Mhow on the 22nd October, instead of at Poona, on the 15th, at previously ordered.

MR. ROUGHTON, of Messrs. Tobin and Roughtons, Solicitors, has presented to the Judge in chambers, at the High Court, a plaint on behalf of Sir Henry Morland against the G. I. P. Railway Company, in which the plaintiff claims to recover one lakh of rupees as damages for injuries sustained by him recently at the Victoria Terminus, owing to the negligence of the defendants in leaving a heap of stones in the road, and leaving the place unlighted, in consequence of which his carriage was upset. Mr. Roughton also presented another plaint on behalf of Lady Morland against the Railway Company, claiming Rs. 10,000 for the injuries sustained by her on the same occasion. Both the plaints have been accepted as long causes.

LORD CONNEMARA, is expected to visit Goa about the 26th instant, arriving at Marmagoa by coasting steamer.

MR. D. B. CLOTINE, B.A., LL.B., was the only one of four candidates who passed the recent Solicitors' examination.

DEFALCATIONS to the amount of Rs. 15,000 in the books of the Neura community (Goa) are alleged to have been discovered by a committee which was appointed to investigate the matter.

As a specimen of the facility with which rumours to the prejudice of the Amir are started, remarks a contemporary, one account of the action at Tashkurgan which reached Simla was to the effect that Ishak had gained a decisive victory, and that Gholam Hyder was a prisoner.

THE legal expenses, says the *Deccan Times*, which Abdul Huq has already incurred have, we are glad to see, produced a frame of mind more amenable to reason. He has doubtless been advised of the utter futility of any attempts to maintain his claim to the fourth share of the spoil which Watson and Winter were good enough to hand over to him. The money realized by the sale of the shares, we may be sure, has not been resting idle in the hands of an astute financier like Abdul Huq, but His Highness Government is not disposed to inquire too curiously into the amount of the accretions, and will be content to receive the capital sum. If the muddy waters of the railway business are not agitated, Abdul Huq would doubtless jump at such an offer, but we are not in a position to state that the Government has seen any reason as yet to relent in this matter either. There is, however, we believe no desire on the part of Government absolutely to ruin Abdul Huq if even at the eleventh hour he shows any contrition and regard for the State which lavished so much and so many of its favours and honours upon him.

ONE of the best balls of the season was that given by the Maharaja and Maharani of Kuch Behar in the Town Hall, at Simla, on the 8th instant. The decorations of the room were unsurpassed in their prettiness, while all the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the guests were excellent. The Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Lyall were among those present.

THE Rev. Stuart Muir, D.D., preaching at Brixton, recently referred to the newspaper discussion of the question, "Is marriage a failure," and said people ought to marry as far as possible within their own religious community, and a man ought to be in a position to keep a wife, otherwise matrimony was opposed alike to political and domestic economy. It was all nonsense in this matter to trust in providence. People had no business to trust in providence any more than to go to sea in an insecure ship or strike a match in a powder magazine. They heard a great deal in these days of woman's rights. Could any one put his finger on the tiniest bit of Scripture which spoke about woman's rights from Genesis to Revelation? The Scriptures inculcated woman's duty, which was obedience, and in return she got the priceless gift of an honest man's love.

THE Birmingham Coroner had on Tuesday, the 18th ult., to inquire into the circumstances of the death of John Warren, a colour-sergeant in the Salvation Army. The deceased was formerly a heavy drinker, but joined the Army four years ago. On Monday evening he was addressing an open-air meeting, and, in speaking of his former life, said —"I am prepared to meet my God. Sudden death would be sudden glory." He had proceeded but a few sentences further, when he fell down and died. The doctor said the man's heart was diseased, and the cause of death was syncope from excitement. A verdict was returned accordingly.

THE number of deaths registered in Bombay in the week ending 9th October was 500 as against 457 in the corresponding week of last year and an average of 430 over the corresponding weeks of the past five years. Of the total number 1 died from small-pox; 142, fevers; 8 cholera; 16, diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 51, dropsy; 47, diseases of the nervous system; 47, old age and debility; and 21, still-born. Of the total, 23 are classed as Buddhist or Jain; 27 Brahmin; 1, Lingayet; 6, Bhatia; 272, Hindu of other castes; 25, Hindu outcastes; 107, Mussalman; 21 Parsi; 14, Native Christian; 2, Eurasian; 1, Negro African; 1, other and unknown race. The death-rate is stated at 27·82 per thousand per annum as against 24·39. The number of births registered was 297 as against 300, and a weekly average of 318 during the past five years.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Spectator*, who signs himself "Nemo," makes a suggestion which has been from time to time urged by the *Broad Arrow*. The latter paper says:—"The three hundred cruisers which would be required to keep us safe from the attacks of the enemy's cruisers being, as we fear we must agree, beyond our reach; 'Nemo' thinks that our obsolete ironclads might be utilised as floating forts and anchored a mile or two from shore to keep marauding vessels at a safe distance from ports they might desire to attack. 'They could be stripped and emptied, filled below with buoyant matter; steel plates might be superadded to some central part so as to protect a few heavy guns; and permanent moorings being laid down at some convenient spot a mile or two from shore, the bulk could be left in some secluded corner until hostilities should break out, and then towed out, moored, and protected from a sudden dash of a swift enemy to boarding distance, by torpedoes. She could be manned by naval Volunteers when needed—a few guns crews, that is, and no unarmoured cruiser could undertake a bombardment within two miles of such a floating fort as this, nor hope to engage it with success.' How would it do to sell a few of the hulks in question to the ports which are at present showing so much disinclination to defend themselves? Government might let them have them cheap, and only guns would be wanted, not sailors."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 11.

The Emperor William arrived here to-day. The meeting between his Imperial Majesty and King Humbert was very cordial. The scene at the Railway Station and along the route to the Quirinal was most brilliant. Great preparations had been made to render the pageant an imposing one. His Imperial Majesty received a perfect ovation from the enormous crowds which lined the streets, and was enthusiastically cheered.

THE SALT SYNDICATE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The capital of three millions required by the Salt Syndicate has be n subscribed to the extent of thirty-five millions sterling.

THE APPEAL IN HANMANTRAO'S CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

POONA, Oct. 12.

Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, addressed the Court this morning, stating the reasons why judgment in the Hanmantrao case should be upheld. He argued that the witnesses for the prosecution were not accomplices in the ordinary sense of the term. They had not initiated the offence, but had been coerced to commit it. Much had been said about the evidence of accomplices being uncorroborated, but Mr. Little contended that there was a great deal of independent evidence which supported it. There was nothing whatever on record to show that the story of the prosecution was myth. There was abundant evidence to prove that Hanmantrao was interesting himself in appointments and transfers of Mamlatdars and others in Mr. Crawford's division. Regarding Mr. Crawford's evidence Mr. Little said that he would not take the Court's time in repeatedly pointing out the discrepancies in his evidence, or in commenting on his flight from Poona in disguise, or his writing letters full of untruths after his suspension.

Mr. Merwanji, in his reply, again urged the arguments he had already advanced, and insisted that the uncorroborated evidence of accomplices should be rejected as unworthy of belief, even if it were established that Hanmantrao was in some way connected with the official duties of the Commissioner. The prosecution had failed to prove Hanmantrao's connection with Mr. Crawford in respect of the two charges on which he was tried.

Mr. Candy, in the course of Merwanji's speech, observed, that the theory of the defence was that Balaji Sathe was at the bottom of the prosecution. The defence also said that Yadowrao Sathe was at daggers drawn with Balaji. How was it then that Yadowrao should give evidence supporting the case of the prosecution?

Mr. Candy will give judgment on Monday morning.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 12.

The Presidency Rifle Meeting may now be said to be in full swing. The Knowles' Volley Firing Competitions for Europeans and Natives came off this morning. The winning teams of the former were as follows:—First team, the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, 61 points; second, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, 40 points; third, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, 37 points. The winning teams in this competition by the native corps are—16th Bombay Infantry, 52 points; 28th Bombay Infantry, two teams, 50 and 30 points, respectively. The best shots in the matches concluded to-day and Rosherville Stakes were Colour-Sergeant Buckley, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, 31 points; Khan Bahadur Padamjee's Prize, Lance-Corporal Wise, 2nd Middlesex, 63 points; Rifle Oaks, 600 yards, Lance-Corporal Hornsby, 2nd Durham, and Volunteer Major, Bombay Volunteers, each 33 points. The Rifle Derby, 700 yards, a Corporal, 2nd Royal Lancaster, and Corporal Furner, Royal Fusiliers, each 34 points; Rifle St. Leger, Quartermaster-Sergeant McDonnell and Sergeant Cahill, Poona Volunteers, each 33 points. In the Mootha Moola Stakes, Lance Naik Raghoo Paral, 13th Bombay Infantry, 33 points. The Nasib Stakes, Subhedar Meer Manawar Ali, 13th Bombay Infantry, 32 points. The Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Prize, Lance Naik Gunput Cuddum, 23rd Bombay Infantry, 30 points. The Rifle Gathering, at 800 yards, Colour Havildar Syed Hoosain, 4th Bombay Rifles, 23 points.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught take great interest in the proceedings, and the absence of the Civil and Military element on the ranges when the Duchess' Cup was shot for was very noticeable. The Wantage prize comes off on Monday afternoon. There are seventeen teams entered for it, seven of which are from the Hyderabad Contingent. This shows how very keen these Corps are both for sport and musketry. The officers present with the teams are continually on the ranges, watching the shooting of their men, and it has been remarked that if the officers of the Bombay regiments took a similar interest in those under their command the figures of merit of the junior presidency would soon stand much higher than it does at present.

The principal events for to-morrow are the Squad Trial Stakes, Wanowrie Cup, Salvadore Gabriel Cup, Hardinge Competition, and the Council's Plate. The Bombay Presidency Cup was won by the Poona Volunteers with a total of 334, beating the Royal Fusiliers by one point. The Poona Cup fell to the lot of the 9th Bombay Infantry with a score of 311, the next best being the 12th Bombay Infantry, with 309 points.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

At the meeting of the Supreme Council to-day the Hon. Mr. Scoble moved that the Bill to supplement certain provisions of the Bombay and Calcutta Municipal Acts be passed. He had, he said, no modifications to propose in the Bill.

He also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make further provision for the administration of the estate of the late King of Oudh. The objects of the Bill was to facilitate through the Governor-General's Agent the realisation and distribution of the late King's property, and also to enable the Agent to execute conveyances of property, and to institute suits, &c. It was expected the administration of the estate would take some time.

The Hon. Mr. Elsmie presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act 1884.

General Chesney introduced a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Cantonments. The chief provision of the Bill related to the difficulty experienced by Officers in getting house accommodation near Cantonments. In future the claims of Officers will not extend to houses occupied as banks, or to shops or hotels which have been occupied for three years. Such rights as had hitherto been possessed by Civilians in some parts of India will cease to exist.

General Chesney also introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Marine Act of 1887 by enabling the Governor-General, as occasion might require, to vary the definition of gazetted officers, warrant officers and petty officers, as considerable difficulty had been occasioned by the present hard and fast rule.

GOVERNOR OF THE FRENCH COLONIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

M. Picquet, Deputy Governor, Cochin-China, has been appointed Governor of the French Colonies in India. He is expected to arrive in Pondicherry next month.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The Governor of Madras arrived in Tellicherry yesterday afternoon. Replying to a Municipal address, his Excellency attributed the cordial welcome given him to their loyalty to the Queen, whose humble representative he was. He referred to the natural beauties of the western coast, and its commercial eminence during the present and past times. Referring to the request to connect the west coast with Mysore and the extension of the Madras Railway to Tellicherry and Cannanore, he said he feared that, unless private enterprise constructed such railways, there was little hope of their being constructed by the State. In the evening the Governor laid the foundation stone of the Jubilee Market.

MEMORIALISING GOVERNMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, Oct. 12.

A public memorial, signed by one thousand citizens, representing all sections of the community, praying for the cancellation of the order of transfer of Mr. Modi, our Deputy Collector, has been forwarded to his Excellency the Governor in Council.

THE MINISTER OF BHOPAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

Colonel Ward will return to his post as Minister of Bhopal at once.

ILLNESS OF COLONEL BADCOCK.

Many friends of Colonel Badcock, Commissary-General, will regret to hear that he is laid up at Quetta from serious injury to his eye-sight received during his recent journey down from Simla to Kalka.

EXAMINATION OF P. W. ACCOUNTS.

A committee will shortly assemble to examine generally into the working of the whole system of the Public Works Accounts throughout India. The committee will be peripatetic, and each local Government will depute an officer to assist in the inquiry as province after province is visited.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

Kunhar, 11th October.—Yesterday was a busy day in all senses of the word, and many and various were the ways in which our force was employed. Those under Captain Grant were employed making a road, some were struggling with the boats, while others again were surveying this practically unknown country. Meanwhile the General, with the Royal Irish, 4th Punjab Infantry, and two guns, made a reconnaissance, and our troops for the first time crossed the Indus. The Royal Irish occupied Garhi, a small village two miles south of Palosi. When the reconnaissance was over, and the troops were returning to the ferry at Kotkai, the enemy, who had gathered in dusk, swooped down from the heights like hawks on the Punjab Infantry, who formed the rear guard, and a brisk action ensued. The 4th Punjab Infantry were taken at a great disadvantage, and were hemmed in in a narrow gully, through which they had to retire. Surrounded on all sides by precipitous rifts of volcanic rock, the enemy, to the number of some three hundred, advanced in a most audacious manner, brandishing their swords, and even throwing stones, so near were they; but retiring by alternate companies with the utmost deliberation under Captain Gray's directions, the 4th fired volleys into the enemy with good effect; one man, an orderly of Captain Cooper's, shooting four at close quarters. The enemy followed our men as far as the ford opposite Kotkar, and to-day we hear they are gathering in force near Garhi. It is to be hoped the rumour is true, as it is evident that at present, at all events, the hillmen are not inclined to cry, hold enough. It is stated that there were many Chagarzais concerned in last night's affair. One of the two sepoys wounded is not expected to live. The Seaforth Highlanders have arrived under Colonel Hilton. A rumour that has been afloat for some days has gained a certain amount of credence to-day, and is to the effect that the Bunerawals intended joining their fellow tribesmen with seventeen standards and several thousand men. But the report is not generally believed, as by so doing they would place themselves at our mercy between our force and the Peshawar contingent. The whole of our force is now at Kunhar.

Kaim Galli, 11th October.—A force composed of two guns, 3-1 South Irish Division, 200 Suffolk Regiment, 100 34th Pioneers, 300 45th Sikhs, and 100 Khyberis, left camp yesterday, and moved down from Seri Spur to Seri, which had been destroyed the previous day. The objective was Khand against which the force moved in three columns. The enemy made a slight resistance and both villages and the tower were destroyed. The force got back to camp by 6 p.m., after eleven hours' continuous work. There were no casualties on our side, but thirteen of the enemy were killed. Simultaneously with the above affair the first column from Chittabat destroyed the Akazai village of Beerun. A working party was sent out yesterday to improve, or rather to make, the road in the direction of Panj Galli. It was covered by a force under Major Young, which also was to reconnoitre towards Pabdul Galli. The result of this movement is unknown as yet. To me the Akazais are now helpless, our camp last night having been quite unmolested, as also was our retirement from Khand. It is hoped that a few days more will satisfactorily settle the Black Mountain question, so far as the tribes in our part of the country are concerned, viz., the Hassanzais and the Akazais, while the river column may be safely trusted to deal with any opposition from the Trans-Indus tribes and Hindustanis. The Agror Force will then settle with the Pariari Sayads and Tikarwals on the north-eastern side. General McQueen went to-day to Panj Galli and opened direct Hebo communication with the fourth column, the bulk of which moved to-day to Kunhar under General Galbraith. Several parties of the enemy were seen moving on to Garhi, Nowa, Kalla, and Palosi, which are Sassanza villages near the Hindustani Fort of Maiden. A resume of casualties up to date may be of interest. The first column have lost two killed and eleven wounded, of whom five were camp-followers; second column, one man killed; third column, nine killed and twenty wounded; and fourth column, nineteen killed and wounded.

COLLEGIANS AND THE CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 12.

This morning a meeting of five hundred students of all the schools was called by the Rajaram College students, to collect subscriptions for the National Congress. The meeting was held in the Laxmiprasad Theatre, the president being Mr. Vaman Baji Kulkarni. The proceedings closed with cheers for the Empress, the Maharaja, and the Congress. The subscriptions are coming in.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

Mr. F. C. Daukes is appointed Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Assam.

Mr. S. W. Edgerley officiates as Under-Secretary, Home Department.

The services of Mr. A. H. Giles, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Ceylon.

Mr. Ney Elias is posted as Political Agent in the Beluchistan Agency.

Captain H. M. Temple is posted as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Beluchistan.

Mr. E. Lawrence officiates as Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble G. C. Bingham is appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Colonel D. H. Trail is granted special leave for two years.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Oct. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thames, with outward English mails of the 5th instant, left here for Bombay, at 8 a.m., to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this evening.

PORT SAID, Oct. 11.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall left here to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1s. 4½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	82¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	43

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £20,300,000; increase, £300,000; public deposits, £7,500,000; increase, £1,100,000; other deposits, £24,700,000; increase, £300,000; other securities, £20,800,000; decrease, £2,600,000; notes and gold, £11,100,000; increase, £800,000. The Bank's Reserve is 34 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted, *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Madras and Penang Cable still interrupted.

Java, Banjoewanjee and Port Darwin interrupted. This cuts off Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Oct. 11.

10 p.m.	81·9

FRIDAY, Oct. 12.

6 a.m.	77·8
10 a.m.	84·6
2 p.m.	87·4
4 p.m.	[illegible]

LONDON IN SEPTEMBER.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

"And bring me word what thing it is
That women most desire."

That is what, in our modern elegance, would be called "a very large order," and conveys the impression that the individual giving it either knew very little what he was about, or had some ulterior object in seeking for the information. Perhaps he was some poor visionary who thought he could once and for all set at rest all female grievances. Perhaps he was some enterprising publisher who thought of starting a vast work under some such title as "The Wants of Women, an Encyclopædia for Men contemplating Matrimony." Whatever this benevolent individual was, who expressed his sentiments in those lines, he has, no doubt, long since gone over to the majority, for what live man would ask now-a-days to hear even one-half of women's wishes. It would mean such a turning on of the waters of women's eloquence on his devoted head, such a storm of overpowering wants, that nothing but flight could save him from destruction.

* * *

No,—it is not likely that the courageous poet still lives who wrote that message. In these days women not alone ask for what they want without simpering, or blushing, or shy glances, but they boldly demand it as a right, and see, too, that they get it. They have pushed themselves into the learned professions,—jostled themselves into journalism, edged themselves into commerce, squeezed into the already well filled clerkships, tripped and pirouetted on to the stage, and sauntered into art. Women have, in spite of jealous man, forced all the doors that stopped their progress, excepting of the church, the bar, and the House, and these have been so roughly handled that they already begin to shake. Kittle-cattle, some ungallant wretch has said, we are to deal with—kittle-cattle as far as wants and wishes and rights are concerned we shall probably remain to the end of the chapter.

* * *

It does make women kittle-cattleish to have to make a hard fight for what should naturally be given them as a matter of course. At a conference of the National Association of Journalists, held in Bristol on Saturday last, there was a debate raised on an amendment submitted by the Berks, Oxford, and Bucks district, that ladies should be non-corporate members. This was seconded by the Hereford sub-district, the proposer remarking, amidst laughter, that while there was no desire to keep out ladies entirely; yet, as spinsters were obliged to increase in number, and they would probably take to journalism as a profession, it was necessary that steps should be taken to prevent the management getting into their hands. Mr. Harold Lewis, of the *Bristol Mercury*, took his spinster sisters' part and opposed the amendment, being of opinion that there would be no better profession in which ladies could use their talents than journalism. An example of the ability and fitness which ladies possessed for writing were strikingly shown in the case of Mrs. Crawford, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*. Mr. Crawford (son of Mrs. Crawford) also objected to the amendment, and urged that journalism was a profession in which women had shown great ability, and the president having mentioned that nine-tenths of the members of the Association were in favour of ladies being fully admitted, the amendment was put to the vote and lost, so the admission of ladies to full power and privilege was agreed to. Amongst those present at the dinner were Miss A. Wakeman of the *New York Herald*, Mr. Handel Cossham, M.P., and Mr. P. W. Clayden.

* * *

Competitive examinations are generally dry-as-dust affairs both to the examiner and the examinee. Science is apt to become tiresome. Mathematics after a cram and a course palls. Geography, even, fails do satisfy the flights of venturesome youths, who set out in imagination, with Columbus, Cook, and Anson, on their first journey across the terrestrial globe. Out of all the competitive examinations of this competitively crazy age, there are but very few that have any keen interest for the human mind. But if there is one interesting examination, it is at the Beauty Show. Fancy the jury's delight in counting the dimples in the pretty chins, noting the texture of the peachy cheeks, watching the curl of the dainty mouths, noting the drawing of the pencilled brows, testing the quality of the silken hair. "Oh! happy jury!" I hear the male world murmur, "why was it not my fate to serve on such a trial? Why am I condemned to examine the Socialists of Trafalgar-square, or the exhibits at Olympia instead of the belles from France and Belgium, Germany and Portugal, Sweden, Austria, Bohemia, Russia, Hungary, Italy, and the Indian Isles?"

* * *

The twenty happy men who form the jury of the Beauty Show at Spa are very busy at present deciding the merits of the candidates in the "all the world competition for beauty." Only twenty ladies have entered. Many others made efforts to attend, but were prevented, mostly by their relatives, who are not of sufficiently advanced views to appreciate the honour of having a sister, a cousin, or an aunt adjudged the Beauty Prize, or labelled and tied up with bonny blue ribbons for "highly commended." M. d'Hainault, who liberally provided appropriate costumes, had also entertained the ladies at a series of banquets to which the jury were also invited, so they have had full opportunities of studying the candidates' charms. At the Casino yesterday, the ladies were seated at the end of the Salle, and while visitors inspected them a band of Hungarian ladies played. There is great difference of opinion as to which girl will win the prize; but the betting is highest in favour of Madame Olga N., a Swedish girl, "fair as wheat." Madame Lucy K., a Bruxelloise, of a different type, is also a favourite, but the most striking and the newest thing in girl beauty is a blonde with black eyes, from Guadaloupe. She is Mlle. Soncaret; and is said to belong to a good old family, as her refined features and distinction of manner would naturally indicate. The difficulties of promoting this exhibition have been enormous. First, there was much letter writing about the requirements. Then there were photographs to be examined in order to narrow the entries of the exhibition to the really good looking. Lastly, there were the stringent rules to be enforced to prevent any male thing from entering the sacred seraglio, an annexe of the Hotel de l'Europe, where the fair exhibits have agreed to reside during the course of the Beauty Show.

* * *

The prize of 10,000 francs will be awarded on Saturday, and if the directors of the exhibition will take my advice, they will depart from Spa, by the very quickest conveyance, before the nineteen disappointed ones make it an impromptu Purgatory for them. I feel inclined to prophesy that since the old, old days, when Paris threw the apple of discord, inscribed "to the fairest," amongst the young Greek girls, there has never been such a row as will take place at Spa on Saturday.

* * *

Apropos of beautiful women, I have read in the *Revue Litteraire* that Paula de Viguier, the Belle of Toulouse, was so wondrous fair that travellers came long distances to see her. If she had been spared to see our time how Cook and Gaze would have profited by running cheap trips across France, to enable us all to judge personally of her charms. Every time Paula walked out she was surrounded by a crowd of men and women, who gazed in rapture as she passed. The Parliament of Toulouse, paternally solicitous for the city's peace, and dreading riots in consequence of the dangerous attraction of Paula's beauty, saw no other way to prevent a breach of the peace than to address a formal request that she would wear a close veil. The people, indignant at having their beauty screened, threatened to use violence, so to calm them Parliament decreed that Paula should stand twice a week unveiled at her window, and show herself to the public for an hour each time. Paula objected as much as the populace to the regulations, but she was obliged to submit. She retained her extraordinary beauty and the symmetry of her figure up to the eightieth year of her age. There are, I hear, at Spa, waiting for the decision of the "Beauty" jury, a number of impresarios who intend to engage the prize and highly commended beauties for the Paris exposition. They had best take precautions, lest the sight of so many charms should turn the light Parisian brain, and like the Parliament of Toulouse Papa Carnot be obliged to try the effect of closure.

* * *

At the Gaiety, Miss Sophie Eyre is playing Rider Haggard's "She," and giving us wonderfully beautiful scenery and effects, her interpretation of the two thousand year old heroine of the story. In the prologue we are first introduced to her; and the gorgeous splendour of her get-up is quite sufficient to fascinate us, though it did not win the heart of the priest, Kallikrates. A tiara of diamonds, a necklet that shot out gleams of light when she moved, armlets, bracelets, and earrings of wonderful brilliancy enhanced Miss Eyre's massive beauty, and made her a typical Eastern queen, though not quite one's ideal of the magnificent "Ayesha." At the theatre, two thousand years quickly pass away, especially if they are helped onward by pleasant music and pleasant talk, and pretty things to see. The Gaiety is one of the most attractive of the theatres, its designs are pleasantly varied. Its pillars are slim and graceful with their renaissance decorations, and it is not too large. Every one can see every one else, and so time does not hang heavy, even if the interludes are long. But considering how wonderfully well everything is got up, the changes are very rapidly effected. From the University to the Coast of Africa was but an instant, and then a very grand shipwreck takes place. The storm rises, the ship rocks, the breakers roar, and eventually the vessel goes down so realistically that one could almost fancy the splash of the sea-water washed one's cheek as it sinks under the waves. It is quite refreshing to feel the sea-breezes blow across the water, even though one realises that they must be manufactured on the premises by a judicious waving of sheets and carpets. The scene on the Amahaggar shore is rather good, and there are some quaint pretty dances by the Amahaggar maidens, but they are not lit up as in the story by the ghastly light of mummy torches. The ruined city of Kor makes a fine picture, and Ayesha stalks about in her long black gossamer mantle and white filmy draperies with very fine effect. The final act with the pillar of fire is very successfully done also, though it was past Miss Eyre's powers to shrink and shrivel like her prototype into the size of a monkey. But she came forth from the destructive flames a wonderfully shrivelled object, and the curtain went down with thundering applause from the audience. In an instant it rose again, and there was the shrivelled Ayesha sound and whole, smiling and bowing to her appreciative London audience.

* * *

Kallikrates was not up to the mark. For a Greek he was vastly too plump. His puffy arms showed no trace of modelling, they were as innocent of sinew as a year old baby, and he was altogether so pink and hot, that he spoiled the effect of most of the love scenes for me. The play has been much cut down and revised, but it has nothing of itself to commend it, and without Miss Eyre and her wonderful accessories it would be, indeed, a poor performance. One thing which is very trying is the incessant fidgetting of the actors on the stage. The want of repose in a great scene with many figures is very unpleasant. I cannot even acquit Miss Eyre of the crime of fidgetting. She never for a moment is at rest, and however graceful the movement of her lovely arms, it becomes wearisome when it is continual. But Miss Eyre's impersonation of Ayesha, the immortal queen of Kor, is well worth seeing.

* * *

Those who take an interest in Mr. Rider Haggard's writings will be interested to hear that as a boy he gave no promise of the distinction to which he has since attained. Seventeen years ago, according to a correspondent of the *Star*, at the Ipswich School, Rider Haggard was a tall, lank youth, with a thick crop of unkempt hair, sharp features, prominent nose and eyes, which had rather a wild look about them. He was supremely indifferent to dress, and generally had the appearance of outgrowing his clothes. He took a moderate position in the form, and his fellow-students thought him good-natured, but rather stupid. Mothers of dull boys please take notice.

* * *

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde are still drawing crowds to the Lyceum. On Wednesday, I saw it for the second time, and Mr. Mansfield's wonderful impersonation of the two characters struck me as better than ever. It is preceded by a ridiculous little classic comedy, "Lesbia," which made every one laugh, though there was nothing to laugh at in reality but the representation of classic vulgarity. I suppose an old Greek lodging-house dame was as common as the modern London article, but there was an incongruity about this one altogether that I felt but cannot explain. She was so fat, such a regular tub of a woman with cork-screw curls and a tiara, so very un-Greek, as we know Greeks, that she was supremely ridiculous. The classic lover looked remarkably Irish, and the girl, a typical English girl of her class, and pretty. As an after-piece, it would have come in satisfactorily to raise our spirits after Jekyll and Hyde, but so few come in for the curtain raiser that any thing, I suppose, passes.

* * *

From Paris, I hear, that Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Potter are shopping for the winter, and it is said their new gowns are to be triumphs of the costumier's art. Mrs. Brown Potter is sitting for her portrait to Jan Van Beers, who will probably make a dainty little picture of her which we shall probably see at the next Salon, if he does not show it at a minor exhibition here during the winter.

TO A WATERLILY.

VISION of creamy loveliness, at rest,
On the cool waters of this placid stream,
Ah, never waken from the happy dream,
Whose golden glories die upon your breast!
Concealed from ruthless eyes, on envious quest,
For ever float and laugh in sunny beam!
Remote from crowded mart of noisome steam,
Smile ever on the glancing wavelet's crest!
Be, as you now so placidly allure,
Type of a maiden, beautiful and sweet,
A waterlily on the streamlet pure,
Of virtue, in an ever calm retreat,
Where goodness and meek innocence endure
And win a path to Heaven's perennial seat!

Oct. 13. J. Y.

THE PARSEE CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Previous to the departure of the Parsee Cricketing team for England in May last, you were kind enough to insert a letter in your valuable journal, in which I stated the reasons which led to the intended visit, and as the team has now returned to Bombay I beg to presume for a space in your journal in order to give a short account of our doings in England.

Opinions may differ on the question of the advantages to be derived by Indian cricketers visiting England. Some persons, quite ignorant of the game, are apt to bring innumerable obstacles in the progress and development of cricket, but only those who have gone to England, not only to play but also to make cricket their study, can know the manifold advantages which can be obtained by one visit to England.

Of the reception given to us and the respect shown to us by the public in England, and by the English press, pleased us very much, and I cannot write on this subject in any other terms than of the highest praise.

Our movements this time were watched by English cricketers with an amount of interest and anxiety, and in some places the interest surpassed even that evinced with regard to the doings of the formidable Australian team. The reasons for taking such a keen interest in the Indian cricketers were obvious. The extraordinary success which attended us in several matches was certainly one of the most remarkable features in the history of Parsee cricket, and our performances at some places against strong English elevens were admitted to be unsurpassable.

Of the 31 matches in which we took part, 2 were abandoned on account of inclemency of weather, 11 lost, 10 drawn, and 8 won. Of the 10 drawn matches 4 were decidedly in our favour. It might be stated with no little pride that we had to play many "up-hill" games, and it was admitted by many that the Parsees played their "up-hill" games in as good form as Englishmen, if not better.

It should be borne in mind that the prevalence of wet wickets and the long continuance of bad weather made our work heavier. We were therefore seen under conditions supposed to be altogether unfavourable.

Although unfortunately our trip has been, from a financial point of view, a complete failure owing to many reasons, as cricketers we have earned the respect of every one. We have seen capital cricket during our tour, and though we have not as yet come up to the standard of the Australian cricketers, for which it will take some time, we fully believe that, unlike our predecessors, we have carefully studied and acquired a better knowledge of English cricket by keenly watching the play of several of the chief exponents of this noble game. We have seen the pluck and patience, the endurance and energy with which English cricketers hold their own, and our friends and admirers will be glad to learn that these essentials have been imitated and studied by several of us, which will be the means of infusing new blood and energy into our brother cricketers of Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

P. D. KANGA, Captain,
English Parsee Cricket Team.

BURGLARY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly publish, at your earliest convenience, the grievances of the inhabitants of the Thakurdwar locality? On Monday last, in broad daylight, at half-past one, a burglar snatched from the neck of Mr. Trimbak Vaidy, a well known native physician in Bombay, a gold necklace, worth about Rs. 150; and made good his escape from a high road, which is between Phanaswadi and Thakurdwar. Such a state of things has not been known in so thickly populated a locality as Thakurdwar for many years past. The whole foundation of this mischief lies with the native unfortunates who reside in that locality. Every one of these has her bandit, ready to espouse her cause and disturb the peace. Unless the Police Commissioner or the Magistrates take active measures to remove these people, or keep them in check, no one knows what the consequences may be. The road has become so unsafe that nobody dares to go into it at night with money in his pocket.

Oct. 12. AN OBSERVER.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR W. G. C. HALKETT, District Staff Officer (2nd class), having arrived at Allahabad, has taken over the duties of District Staff Officer of the District.

CAPTAIN IRWIN, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, 2nd Circle, will act as Local Secretary to the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association at Allahabad, and all references in connection with the Association should be made to him.

SURGEON J. W. [illegible], I. M. S., has been directed to proceed immediately to [illegible], for the purpose of taking medical charge of the 2nd Sikhs.

BOMBAY IN 1811.

THE year 1811 takes us back to the great French war, at the time when Wellington retired before Massina to the lines of Torres Vedras, and in his turn pursued the baffled Marshal out of Portugal. In spite of Napoleon India and Bombay seem to have been tolerably free from war's alarms at this date. We do not read in the pages of the *Courier* of any fear of invasion, or even of any East India man being captured by French privateers in 1811. Security against serious attacks had been obtained by the battle of Trafalgar in 1806. But even after that date, though we had the mastery of the seas, French ships of war and privateers preyed upon our commerce. The possession of Mauritius by the French gave them a naval station on the route to India, which enabled them in one year to capture six of the Company's vessels. Thus it is no wonder that the citizens of Bombay awaited with keen interest news of the expedition fitted out by Lord Minto in 1810 to attack that island. The expedition was entirely successful, and it is no doubt owing to the capture of Mauritius that we find in the *Courier* of 1811 no records of captured East Indiamen. The details of the expedition are, or ought to be, matters of history. Meadows Taylor says that the French Governor submitted without resistance. This is far from being the case. The return of killed, wounded, and missing gives a total of 167, which shows that the French made some resistance to the overwhelming force landed on the island. The English commander who achieved this success was General Abercromby, son of the hero of Aboukir. He landed at Bombay on his return from Mauritius on April 2nd, and Bombay exerted herself vigorously to do him honour. On April 5th Messrs Forbes and Co. and other leading Bombay firms sent him a service of plate in recognition of the commercial importance of the conquest. "While we justly appreciate," they wrote, "the great national advantages which must flow from the reduction of the Isle of France, we are particularly sensible of the increased security resulting to the commerce of India, of which the trade of this port forms so considerable a part." On April 8th General Macpherson and his staff gave a banquet in General Abercomby's honour under tents on the Esplanade, the entrance to which was adorned with an illuminated arch. "The short notice which the zeal of the gentlemen concerned allowed them to give precluded the possibility of adding such further embellishments to the scene as their their taste and liberality would otherwise have bestowed upon it." But there was no want of embellishment in the more deliberately prepared entertainment given in honour of the same General by Government on may 20th. The flowery account of this banquet in the *Bombay Gazette* is too long to quote in its entirety. Some, however, we must give to our readers to show how Bombay in the beginning of the century rewarded conquering heroes, and in what splendid rhetoric the press of the day could describe such magnificent functions. A temporary building was erected for the occasion, one hundred and fifteen feet in length and seventy in breadth, the vaulted roof of which was supported by Doric pillars. "The roof, the walls, all parts of the building were elegantly painted and relieved in pink and white. The draperies and furniture of pink and gold. At the upper end was erected a state canopy of very tasteful structure, behind and above which was seen a transparency of the rising sun; and on each side a view taken from the Isle of France, executed with great skill and effect, and which, by immediately carrying the mind to the scene of action, gave to many a slender tribute, which otherwise might not have been regarded, a local habitation and a name. Thirty brilliant lustres of the most costly fabric and of the latest importation were suspended from the roof, while several supurb pier glasses of unusual grandeur judiciously disposed received the trembling radiance of the pendent chrystal on their polished fronts, which, being reflected in a multitude of different rays, produced an ever varying deception, and gave to objects lifeless and inanimate the charms of motion." Amid such brilliant surroundings the elite of Bombay society supped and danced in General Abercromby's honour, while the native population of Bombay and Salsette stood in great crowds on the Esplanade, admiring the fireworks and the external illuminations of the building. After supper an illuminated balloon was let loose, which rose in grand style. "It is not yet known," writes the *Courier*, "where it alighted, but it is supposed to have proceeded to a considerable distance in the Mahratta country." The dancing continued until a late hour, "nor did the brilliancy of the scene lose any effect until the rising sun began to eclipse the minor artificial illuminations of the night."

On August 17th the *Courier* appeared with a broad black border on account of the death of Governor Duncan, who died at an early hour on 11th August after serving thirty-nine years in this country, during the last sixteen of which he was Governor of Bombay. A general mourning of six weeks was ordered in his honour, and it was at first intended that he should be interred at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th. However, the weather was so bad that the funeral had to be postponed to the following day, and the body lay in state on the evening of the 12th at Government House. The following is the arrangement for the funeral procession published by Government on August 13th:—

Two Trumpeters on Horseback.
A Field Officer Mounted.
The Grenadiers of His Majesty's 17th and of the 2nd Battalion 1st Native Infantry.
The Garrison Band.
The Commandant of Artillery, Quarter-Master-General, and Adjutant-General Mounted.
Chobdars ...... { Governor's Peons. The Late Governor's Palanquin. } Chobdars.
Peons.
Aide-de-Camp of the Deceased Mounted.
Three Mutes.
The Chaplain.
Plumes.

Sir J. Mackintosh. J. Elphinston, Esq. The Revd. Mr. Canning. The Chief Sec. to Govt.	THE BODY.	The Hon'ble Mr. Brown. His Excellency Lieut. General Abercromby. Comr. of the Navy. Thos. Lechmere, Esq.
Charles Forbes, Esq., Executor.	and	Jas. Rivett Carnac, Esq. Chief Mourner.

The Physician and the Private Secretary of the Deceased.
Three Mutes.
The Mayor and Aldermen.
The High Sheriff.
The Advocate-General and Barristers of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder Three and Three.
The Master Attendant and Commodore of the Marine.
The Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments.
The General and Garrison Staff and Members of the Medical Board—Three and Three.
The Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.
The Officers of his Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Civil, Military, and Marine Services, and the other Gentlemen of the Settlement—Four and Four.
The Light Company of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment N. I.

Gentlemen are requested to alight at the Town Mayor's Office and to order their Carriages and Palanquins to move off and to remain in the centre of the Green during the ceremony.

They are likewise requested to attend at the Government House at three o'clock to admit of the Procession moving off precisely at four.

In this order the procession left Government House and moved towards the Cathedral, while Hornby's Battery and the ships in the harbour fired minute guns. "It proceeded down the street towards the Apollo Gate; turned round at the house occupied by Colonel Wilson, and proceeded towards the Green, which it crossed and entered the church at the western gate. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Baynes and the Rev. Mr. Canning."

A few miscellaneous facts mentioned in the *Courier* of 1811 are worth recording as illustrative of the changes that have been brought about by lapse of time. On January 1st the Peshwa expressed a desire to see the British troops at Poona perform some evolutions. His request was complied with, and the Poona brigade, 3,019, paraded before him. "The movements were beautiful, the wheelings perfect, the distances well preserved, the coverings correct, and the firings close and excellent." At the end of the review "his Highness retired mounted on an elephant surrounded by his troops, attendants, and subjects shouting his praises." The next day Lieut.-Colonel Cooke received a letter expressing the high gratification the Peshwa had experienced at the appearance and manœuvres of the brigade. Little did the ill-fated Baji Rao then foresee the time six years later when he was to look down from a lofty eminence on this same brigade displaying their military prowess in grim earnest and driving his Mahratta army off the field of Kirkee. There was a good deal of activity in the dockyard in 1811. On February 8th Bombay saw a "proud and gratifying spectacle," as the Minden, a teak built ship of war, starting on her first cruise, "made her way out of her native harbour stiff as a church and gay and gallant trim." On March 27th the Earl of Balcarras, a ship of 1,400 tons burden, was floated from the dock into the harbour. She is described as being a beautiful ship that amply supported the well-earned reputation which Jamsetjee Bomanjee, the builder, had for so long enjoyed in naval architecture. Again, on October 19th, a ship of 1,283 tons, after having a bottle of British porter broken over her bows and receiving from Charles Forbes, Esq., the name of Abercromby, in honour of the conqueror of the Mauritius, was floated out of the dock. This ship had been built in the short space of ten months. Immediately after the floating of the Abercromby, the keel of the Cornwallis of 74 guns was launched into the new dock. A passage from England to Bombay cost a good deal more in those days than it does now. On January 26th we find published a resolution of the Court of Directors forbidding commanders of vessels to charge for a passage to India more than certain specified charges. General officers might be charged £250; gentlemen of Council or Colonels, £200; Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Merchants, Factors, £150; Captains, Surgeons, Writers, Subalterns, £110; Assistant Surgeons, Cadets, £95. The stringency with which these minimum charges are ordered indicates that ship captains had been in the habit of demanding much larger fares from their passengers. [illegible] information The Courier does not give us [illegible] which the English in Bombay used to beguile the tedium of exile. Some theatrical performances were given in the end of the year. The "Poor Gentleman," with an original prologue and epilogue was acted in December for the benefit of a distressed widow and her infant children. Eight rupees was charged for admittance into either the pit or the boxes, and no gallery tickets were sold. The receipts of the house amounted to about five thousand rupees, a large audience having been attracted by the mixed motives of charity and love of amusement. Besides the theatrical company there seems to have been a hunting society called the Picnic, but the only indication we can give of its operations is contained in the following announcement which appeared on March 9th:—"The Picnic meets this morning at gun-fire on the course, where the hounds will throw off; a numerous field and great sport is expected; afterwards Bobbery Hunting, &c., until breakfast, which has been ordered for fifty at the stand at 9 o'clock; the party will then proceed to Lowjee Castle, where various Hindoostanee gymnastics, wrestling, pigeon shooting, juggling, tumbling, &c &c., will be exhibited until 4 o'clock, when a dinner in the real English style will be served up for the same number as at breakfast. The sports of the day to conclude with music, fireworks, &c." How far these anticipations of a day of pleasure were realised does not appear to be recorded. Bombay seems to have been as fond of big dinners in the beginning as it now is, at the end of the century. Besides the two banquets given to General Abercomby, farewell dinners were given at the end of the year in the theatre in honour of Sir James Mackintosh, Robert Rickards, and Charles Forbes. At the first of these three banquets Sir James Mackintosh, in proposing the port and trade of Bombay, said that "when he looked back to the military history of the last twelve months he could find no parallel for so glorious a period even in the wars of the Duke of Marlborough or the administration of Lord Chatham. For during that period the reputation of the British army had attained a height it never before reached; it had raised itself to the exalted height of that of the British navy, and he hoped it would long remain a doubt to which of the two the pre-eminence of glory belonged. He concluded by saying that Bombay was the greatest British naval arsenal out of Great Britain, and its commerce could not but be affected by the recent exploit that had crowned the military events of the last twelve months." The recent exploit referred to was the conquest of Java by Sir Samuel Achmuty, the news of which reached Bombay a few days before Sir James Mackintosh delivered this speech. At the dinner given to Mr. Charles Forbes, the chair was filled by Brigadier-General Malcolm. "The company consisted of upwards of an hundred, and it is needless to add, that under the auspices of a chairman, whose gaiety is so subtilly contagious as to need not the aid of circling champagne to convey the infection, it was impossible that good humour, mirth and fun should not universally prevail."

MONTE CASTRA.

THE MASSACRE OF THE MEDICAL INNOCENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the time when the teaching capacity of the Grant Medical College and the policy of appointing professors and service men to the exclusion of outsiders as examiners in medical examination in the Bombay University is called into question, the news of the result of the second medical examination comes upon the public like a thunderbolt. The result as it is so well known to the public is that out of fifty-six candidates nine only have passed. Now if these fortunate nine were the best of the whole lot the examination would have been called a strict examination, but as the information goes, most of the best candidates, including even the class assistant in physiology, have been plucked, while inferior candidates have got through, hence the examination cannot be called a strict one, but a capricious and unfair and improper test. As far as I know there is nothing in the nature of the subjects of the examination nor in the management of the College to warrant such a result. The students have to read up only two subjects, and full six months are at their disposal for preparation, during which time they generally stay at home to revise these subjects, hence it is no wonder that this result comes upon the public as a surprise. It may be true that practical physiology is not taught to them and is reserved for the senior class, and that the percentage of marks required is very high, being 33 per cent. in each paper and 45 on the whole—a hard percentage to score, a standard not even required for any examinations in the arts, and as there are only two papers candidates are to that extent at a disadvantage. But by no amount of arguments based on such trifling ground can such an unprecedented result be defended. Looking to the general aspect of the papers and attitude of the examiners it seems as if there were somewhat of a competition going on among them as to which of them plucked the largest number, so that they might parade their own learning, of course at the cost of our local Alma Mater. As far as I know books on anatomy and physiology (Grays Anatomy and Kirke's Physiology) are recommended by the University, and the examiners are, I believe, therefore, bound to keep mostly to these books, but I can safely say that all the questions set are not to be found in the text-books. But leaving aside the contention, what, I ask, has induced these examiners to set questions, which, though all very well for an examination for medallists, are, to say the least, ridiculous for the purpose of an ordinary examination, and unless determined upon giving more chance the superiority over solid knowledge why are the marks assigned for the 7th question in physiology (a mere chance question) kept so high? Now who is to be held responsible for this bungle—this cruel bungle? If the College and the University authorities are to blame, why, I ask, should candidates be sent up, without their having been instructed in practical physiology, to an examination when they know that questions in that division of the subject are usually set in the examination? The University has kept a peculiar policy for the appointment of examiners. They prefer professors and service men to outsiders, and men with high degrees to men with lower degrees. This, though so nice and high sounding in the abstract, practically does a great amount of harm. In the Bombay University the only higher medical degree is practically shut out to the generality of the medical students, so severe and a ring-ent is the test and so prolonged is the course, and so many are the qualifications required; for the sake of this policy the University is compelled to have recourse to newly fledged graduates, fresh from local or other Universities, who have not yet shaken off their proclivities to be attracted to dazzling and rare things in preference to solid and sober and common things.

The result of such appointments to the exclusion of local talent, which, if proper encouragement be given, would develop into a solid and coherent mass, is so well exemplified in the stupendous fall in the percentage of successful candidates this year. I doubt very much, moreover, if a syndic can be allowed to absent himself at this juncture. The appointment of examiners is perhaps one of the few, if not the only, important duties he has to perform, and if he is allowed to absent himself on such an important occasion what is the use of having two syndics at all? I believe if both the syndics had been present the appointment of examiners this year would not have been so capricious and disappointing. But whoever may be in fault and whatever the cause, an occurrence so unusual should, in the interests of medical education of this Presidency, be traced to its every source. What is the use of spending thousands and thousands every year if the Grant College is able to pass such a miserable number? If we take the usual percentage of passes in the final L. M. and S., for aught we know not more than four out of these nine men may pass? Is it not a sign of the times that while institutions generally grow, the Grant College shows sign of disintegration? In conclusion, there hardly remains anything for us but to appeal to the Syndicate to revise the results brought out by the examiners or to recommend a fresh examination. Any other relief for those who have fallen victims to the whim of the examiners is quite out of the question.—Yours, &c.,

R. N. KHORY.

P. S.—"L. M. and S." in your issue this morning has already anticipated me in the detailed sketch of the examination paper. All I can say is that I fully coincide with him in his views.

R. N. K.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The persistent silence of the examiners as regards the second examination in medicine confirms the pervading opinion that the questions were unduly stiff, and equally stiff were the examiners, who seem to have made it a rule to pluck as many as they possibly could. I can challenge the examiners to give their conscientious opinion as to what time they would themselves take in solving the physiology paper within the time specified. I am sure, an extraordinary stiff paper like this, (some of the questions of which seem to be borrowed from L.R.C.P. and M.B. examinations) would undoubtedly require more than four hours to do thorough justice to; not to speak of the microscopic specimens, which were equally awkward and out of the way.

It is an undoubted fact that the most clever men at the microscope have often wasted hours together in arriving at a correct conclusion as regards one single specimen. How are then the students (who have very little to work with the microscope in the College) expected to decipher as many as five unintelligible specimens in less than three minutes. The Calcutta University does not require any microscopic test in preliminary medical examinations, nor is it specified in the University curriculum for the second examination in medicine of the Bombay University.

Along with all this the *viva voce* examination in anatomy was something like an Honors examination in London, for out of every twelve candidates that were examined, only two seem to have passed.

Instances of a fair amount of leniency shown by reasonable examiners are not far to seek. I refer to the mathematics paper of the Matriculation Examination, 1884-85.

Examiners in physiology this time seem to have found out a special mode of examining their papers. In spite of the questions being purely connected with physiological chemistry and the microscope any marks were hardly given for parts of the entire question that were rightly answered. I know of two of my fellow-students who scored as many as 107 and 99 marks, respectively, in such a lengthy paper as that of anatomy, while both of them failed in physiology for the simple reason that the papers were examined on an M. D. standard.

Oct. 12. [illegible]

THE HANMANTRAO APPEAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 11.

THE appeal of Hanmantrao Raghunath from the decision of Mr. Vidal, District Magistrate, came on for hearing this morning before the Sessions Judge, Mr. E. T. Candy. The accused was represented by his pleader, Mr. Merwanji Framji; and Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Crown:—

Mr. Merwanji, addressing the court, said the magistrate had admitted that the material witnesses who gave evidence in the case were, in a certain sense, accomplices. The pleader contended that any person who had taken a part in the perpetration of an offence was an aider and abettor, and was, therefore, to be deemed an accomplice. In Dabir's case, the material witnesses were Dabir's father-in-law, Sathbhai, and Jowarkar; and in Sindekar's case the material witnesses were Sindekar himself, his brother Narayen Sindekar, Kantekar, and Agashe. All these persons were accomplices more or less, and they had taken a part in the perpetration of the alleged offence of giving money for the purpose of unduly influencing a public officer. The pleader admitted that in law a conviction was not invalid merely because it proceeded upon the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice, but in practice some corroboration upon material points was always required, in order to support a conviction. It was not safe to convict a man on the bare testimony of such accomplices; and the practice had so far modified the general rule that it had almost received the sanction and reverence of an express legal provision. The practice was that for the purpose of conviction there should be a material corroboration of the testimony of accomplices, and Mr. Merwanji supported this contention by quoting the authority of "Russell on Crime."

The judge remarked that the evidence of accomplices generally required corroboration not as to the committal of the offence, but as to whether the witnesses were telling the truth in connecting a particular accused with the crime. In the cases of dacoity that came before him he found that the evidence of accomplices was quite correct as to the crime, down to every detail; but corroboration was needed to show whether the persons who were charged with dacoity were actually the persons who had committed the offence. The reason was that the accomplices often did not name the real offenders who were their friends, but pointed to the wrong party. In the present case, however, it was altogether denied that the alleged transactions had ever taken place.

Mr. Merwanji contended that, even supposing for the sake of argument that the alleged transactions did take place, the question was whether the accused was the person actually concerned in them.

The judge said that from the very able and careful judgment of the magistrate he understood that the defence was that the whole case for the prosecution was a myth, and having put forward that contention, the defence must stand or fall by it. He understood the defence to be that Dabir had borrowed the money to pay the expense of his wife's funeral and his second marriage, and in Sindekar's case the defence was that the man had borrowed the money, and the trip was made to Nassik, with the object of making a case against somebody.

Mr. Merwanji said that they were simply the suggestions of counsel, and the prisoner was not bound by them. The magistrate had stated that in Sindekar's case Pense and Kharkar had given corroborative evidence. But the pleader urged that their evidence did not corroborate the evidence as to the commission of the offence, but it simply corroborated the intention of Sindekar to commit the offence. The magistrate was, therefore, wrong in saying that the evidence of Pense and Kharkar corroborated the evidence as to the actual commission of the offence with which the prisoner was charged. Besides Kantekar, Narayen, and Agashe, the pleader said that Yadowrao Krishna Sathe was also an accomplice. This was an offence in which no legal pardon could be granted.

The judge: And no pardon has been given.

Mr. Merwanji: No, but I will show that a virtual pardon has been granted to these accomplices, that is to say, immunity from punishment was an inducement held out to them for the purpose of obtaining the statements they have made. The Inspector-General of Police gave assurances to the witnesses that they would come by no harm if they gave evidence.

The judge: There is nothing on record to show that the Inspector-General of Police had been employed to get up evidence.

Mr. Merwanji: I do not say so, but I do say that he was charged with the preliminary inquiry in the case to see what evidence could be obtained to bring home the offence to the prisoner. Had these witnesses come into court and made a voluntary statement, I should have said nothing. But we have the evidence of Mr. Pense that he had assured nervous witnesses that no harm would happen to them if they gave evidence. I contend that this assurance was in the nature of a pardon.

The judge: Then, I suppose, you do not contend that this was a legal pardon.

Mr. Merwanji replied that it was not a legal pardon, but it amounted to the same thing. All the principal witnesses were accomplices, and when they were assured that they should have no fear in making statements, their evidence came from a doubly-tainted source. His Honour would have to see how far the statements of such witnesses were admissible under section 24 of the Evidence Act. The pardon given in the case being illegal, the statements made under that assurance were inadmissible. But if his Honour held that they were admissible, the pleader contended that the evidence was unworthy of credit, and not at all sufficient to bring home the offence to the accused.

The judge said that the pleader had not yet, to his mind, carried the matter any further than that some of the witnesses were accomplices.

Mr. Merwanji said he case was that they were not only accomplices, but their testimony, vitiated as it was, stood uncorroborated, and it was given under an assurance that they had nothing to fear. Then look at the inherent improbabilities of the story of the prosecution. It was simply madness on the part of Dabir, a karkoon, getting only Rs. 35 per month, to raise a sum of Rs. 3,000 to purchase an acting mamlat, which gave him no claim to a substantive appointment, and which therefore gave him no advantage.

The judge: You can not assume that the office did not give him any advantage. In how many weeks did he pay back a sum of Rs. 850?

Mr. Merwanji: Yes, he returned it, somehow, in a few weeks, I believe.

The judge observed that there was nothing in itself improbable or unreasonable in Dabir giving such a sum of money to get an acting mamlat. The temporary appointment gave him certain advantages incidental to his position, and also the advantage of being able to say, in any future application he made to be placed on the permanent list, that he had so long or so often acted as mamlatdar.

Mr. Merwanji admitted the force of the reasoning; but he argued that it was not probable that he should pay such a large amount as Rs. 3,000 simply in the vague hope of some day becoming a pucca mamlatdar. It was again extremely improbable that Sindekar should pay Rs. 2,000 simply for obtaining the cancellation of a transfer. The pleader contended that the transfers and promotions had been made by the Commissioner in the ordinary course of business, and that there was nothing extraordinary in them. There was no evidence that Mr. Crawford had concerted with Hanmantrao the plan of transferring Sindekar to another place with the object of extorting money from him.

The judge said it was not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the transfer had been originally made with that object.

Mr. Merwanji then proceeded to refer in detail to what he regarded as discrepancies in the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution. Continuing, Mr. Merwanji said that the defence had cited Pitamber Joshi as a witness. It was alleged by the prosecution that Pitamber was present at the negotiations which Sindekar's brother made with Hanmantrao. Pitamber would have denied this story, but he disappeared unaccountably, and therefore he could not be called. His evidence would have been of great value to the defence, but he had been made away with by the prosecution.

The judge: Your allegation that the witness was spirited away, in order to prevent his being called by the defence, is most serious. Now will you make an affidavit stating that it was out of your power to call him?

Mr. Merwanji again said that Pitamber was not called because he could not be found. He had been named by the defence as a witness.

The judge: The question is why you did not call him, after having named him as a witness.

Mr. Merwanji: The witness was staying with us, but he went away, we did not know where, so we did not call him.

The judge: But he was a Government servant, and you might have called upon Government to produce him.

Mr. Merwanji: The man was under suspension.

The judge: But he was not dismissed, and you might surely have asked Government for information as to his whereabouts?

Mr. Merwanji: After the conviction of the accused, we heard that Pitamber was in Dharwar. He was subsequently brought back to Poona, and put in the office of the Inspector-General of Police. He was previously working in the Commissioner's office.

Mr. Little: Perhaps, I may be allowed to say here a few words with regard to this matter. Pitamber was living with Hanmantrao, and at the time Hanmantrao and Mr. Crawford were suspended, the Commissioner considered what clerks should be removed from the office, and among the clerks whom it was decided to remove was Pitamber Joshi, who came from the same part of the world as Hanmantrao originally did, and who was living with Hanmantrao. He was, therefore, ordered to revert to his former appointment in Dharwar. He did not go back to that place, but chose to stay on in Poona, living in Hanmantrao's house. He made a petition saying that his substantive appointment was in the Commissioner's office, and that he should be allowed to retain it. That contention was, I am told, raised at the suggestion of Hanmantrao. Pitamber was subsequently mentioned by Sindekar's brother and again by Agashe as being the man who had been to Hanmantrao and Hanmantrao again mentioned him when he made his statement to the court. The next proceeding was the filing of the list of witnesses on behalf of the defence. That list was filed on the 31st of August. Pitamber Joshi's father is a pleader, I believe a very well-known pleader, in the Dharwar district. Finding what the position of his son was, he came to Poona, saw his son, and the father and son left Poona on the 25th or 26th for Dharwar, and Hanmantrao was present at the station to see them off. Hanmantrao, therefore, knew that Pitamber was a great distance, and was not at his beck and call. The case proceeded, and Mr. Branson finally addressed the court on the 15th September. But he never alluded to Pitamber's disappearance, and made no comment whatever on it. He did not complain of the man's absence from Poona, and never asked for him to be called. [illegible]

knowledge, and I am instructed to say that if Pitambar Joshi had been called, he would have materially supported our case.

Mr. Merwanji: I am perfectly willing that he should be called. The Appellate Court has power to call him, if it thinks that, in the interests of justice, his evidence should be taken.

The judge: If you can make an affidavit on behalf of Hanmantrao showing that you were not in a position to ask the court to call him, then I think it would be proper, in justice to you, to call him. But at present, according to the statement of the other side, you were amply aware—you had full information—as to where he was.

Mr. Merwanji: Assuming for the sake of argument that we knew where he was and yet did not call him, fearing that his evidence would go against us, would not the Appellate Court call him to satisfy itself that such was actually the case?

The judge: What I want to show you is that I should be going out of my way to call him, unless you can show me that you had no opportunity to call him.

Mr. Merwanji: What I want to contend is that if he was named as a witness, and if he stood well with us, there is no reason why we should have refrained from taking steps to call him.

The judge: The magistrate says that the court was not asked to issue process. You could surely have asked the court to compel his attendance. You had it in your power to call him, and yet you did not call him.

Mr. Merwanji: If we could have known at the time that his absence would be thus construed against us, we should have asked the court to issue process. He may now be called by the Appellate Court.

The judge: No Appellate Court would take steps on the ground that because you named a man as a witness and afterwards, in the exercise of your discretion, you did not take steps to call him, and because your conduct was animadverted on by the magistrate, therefore, you can now come and say "Well, then, let him be called."

Mr. Merwanji: I can only say that I am perfectly willing that he should be called, and that his evidence would not be fatal to our case, as is supposed.

Mr. Merwanji, continuing, urged that Sindekar did not come to Poona for the purpose of purchasing the cancellation of his transfer, but that the order for his transfer was cancelled, on Sindekar going to the Commissioner and telling him, with tears in his eyes, that his wife was in a delicate state of health, and therefore he was unable to remove to the place where he was transferred. The pleader then said that the magistrate should not have believed the evidence of accomplices in preference to that of Mr. Crawford on the ground that he was an interested witness. Mr. Crawford had spoken of a petition he had received against Sindekar regarding overcollections made by him for the Chandore dispensary. That petition, the magistrate said, was never received.

The judge: If it was in existence, why did not you ask for it in the Collector's Office at Nassik, where it was alleged it had been forwarded?

Mr. Merwanji: The fact of the petition did not come out till Mr. Crawford had given his evidence.

The judge: But when Mr. Crawford said that it was in existence, it was a very powerful piece of evidence in your favour. He said that the petition had been sent to the Collector of Nassik, then why did you not ask the Collector to produce it?

Mr. Merwanji: Well, we did not ask him for it.

The judge said in that case the magistrate did not appear to be wrong in inferring that the petition did not exist.

Mr. Merwanji: If the story of the petition was a myth, why was it invented?

The judge: To account for Sindekar's transfer.

Mr. Merwanji: The transfer was not based upon the petition alone. The petition was only one of several reasons given by Mr. Crawford for Sindekar's transfer. The other reasons were that Sindekar had property and a relative in the police department in Nassik.

The judge asked that if the petition against Sindekar had been received, how it was that Mr. Woodward, the Collector, had recommended him for a permanent appointment.

Mr. Merwanji replied that the letter of recommendation had been written by Mr. Woodward on the eve of his departure, and he might have written it purely out of mercy to Sindekar. Continuing Mr. Merwanji said that Sindekar's anxiety to buy the cancellation of his transfer could not in reason be accounted for. One could not understand why Sindekar should have been so very anxious to pay a large sum of money to the Commissioner, in spite of the assurances to him of Mr. Pense that Peint was not, after all, an unhealthy place. He had previously obtained his transfer in consequence of his own petitions, and he would naturally follow the same plan in this case. The explanation which stood to reason and common sense was that given by Mr. Crawford, that he had cancelled the transfer on the urgent entreaties of Sindekar, who had called on him for that purpose.

The judge asked if he understood Mr. Merwanji to put forward the theory that certain officers inimical to Mr. Crawford, knowing that Sindekar and Dabir had come to Poona with money for some purpose, induced them to join a conspiracy and to say that the money, which had been really brought by them for some other purpose, was brought to be paid by them to Hanmantrao. The latter was not their enemy, [redacted]

The judge: Then do you say that the money may have been brought to be given to the Commissioner direct?

Mr. Merwanji: Well, your Honour may take it so, if you like.

The judge: No, no; I ask what your theory is. If these witnesses are not to be believed, what was their object in telling the false story against Hanmantrao? There is not one of them who has any spite against Hanmantrao.

Mr. Merwanji replied that all he could say was that, so far as his client was concerned, the story of the prosecution was absolutely false. He could not fathom the purpose for which the money was brought to Poona. It was not his business to do so, and it was also beyond the scope of his Honour's inquiry.

At the close of Mr. Merwanji's address, the judge said that as the Government Solicitor, Mr. Little, was present, he would ask him to make his observations particularly on the legal points raised by Mr. Merwanji, when the Court sat again the next morning.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow.

BOUNCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Any one who may have amused himself by watching the career of Major Selby in the Corporation must have noticed that he has been incessantly condemning the actions of, and using bitter invectives against, everybody connected with Government. He speaks of this officer "speaking nonsense," and that officer "talking something foolish," and he says "this is the kind of service the Municipal Commissioner gives for his large pay." He contemptuously speaks of "Naylorian arguments," and condemns the Municipal Act as a whole, as if all the wisdom in the world were concentrated in him and him alone, and the opinion of more sensible men counted for nothing. Now the Major is, as we all know, a Government servant and a Government nominee, and according to his own oft-repeated asseverations he ought to be "true to the salt" as he tells other people, and should not revile the master he serves—Government. But I am sorry to say this is the very thing he fails to do. He never loses an opportunity of finding fault with the Sarkar whose bread he eats. Another principle he puts aloft is not to condemn a man unheard. How many times has he attacked Mr. Ollivant on one pretext or other, when Mr. Ollivant is not present to defend himself. Now, Sir, I should like to have the free opinion of this gentleman's superiors in his own department as to his capacity for good and efficient work. Does he pay the same attention to the work for which he draws his "very large pay" that he does to picking holes in the work of men of ten times his capacity with not a tittle of his bounce?

Bombay, Oct. 12. SPECTATOR.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Oct. 12.—The barometer has fallen over the whole country by nearly equal amounts, averaging the twentieth part of an inch; hence distribution of pressure is unaltered. Winds are everywhere light. There is a slight fall of temperature in Upper India. The skies are clear, except in some parts of Burma, North Bengal, Assam, and the extreme south of India. A few light showers fell in Lower Burma and south of India, but were of no importance.

HIGH COURT.—October 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

For investigation of pauperism.

81-88—In person—Jankibai and another vs. Gunput Ramji and others—D S Garud.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

142-84—H Bicknell—Rahimabai vs. Haji Abdul Latiff &c.—Tyabji and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

387-88—Little, S, F and N—Khooma Koopa and another vs. Arthur Crawford.

Long Cause.

243-88—Payne, G and S—G G Volkart and others vs. Khimchund Iswardas—Tyabji and D.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

Dresses (the *World* tells us) threaten to become more complicated in form and more daring in colour than ever. The great milliners intend to follow the coming Parisian fashion of using three different colours together, both on dresses and on bonnets and hats. The very quietest combinations of colour for walking dresses and afternoons are fawn and brown and gold, or black and green, this last being a favourite mixture. All the skirts are made to hang in straight folds; some with folds stiffened quite into solid rolls at the back; some with the simple coat back and broad pleats from the waist. In the front in some cases the skirt is put in full also, the folds made to fall very gracefully, or there is a long side-ways drapery.

An evening dress, which is very nearly Florentine in style, has earned the approbation of the same fashionable critic. The silk part is white, with narrow stripes and little bunches of flowers in green upon it. It makes a front right down to the bottom of the dress, and is slightly caught in to shape the figure at the waist, upon the mousseline de soie bodice, which at the side is reefed right up to the arm. The skirt is a full one of mousseline de soie, showing on each side of the silk; and at the back the silk is slit up some distance from the ground for the fulness of the soft white skirt to come through. All round the bottom of this white skirt is a band of green moire ribbon, matching the tint of the flowers on the silk, and the reefing of the mousseline de soie in the bodice is done with narrow green moire ribbons. All these ribbons are headed by lines of delicate gold embroidery. The silk passes right over the shoulders giving—in the back and front being one piece—the quaint Florentine effect to the dress.

Could anything, asks the the writer, be daintier than this? By way of a contrast, we are further more told of walking-dress in black cloth and dark apple-green. It is a complete costume, with a mantle, and it is curious that both bodice and mantle have black velvet sleeves, one to pull over the other. The front drapery of the skirt is of black cloth; a black cloth sash, folded across at the back, falls away to show the folds of the skirt, which stand straight out and fall stiffly. These are made of green silk (the new green *amande*) and of black velvet, placed alternately. The bodice is in black cloth, with black velvet sleeves and a little habit-shirt or chemisette of folded green silk. The mantle is of black cloth, with a braiding on it so full of design that it seems like a passementerie. At the waist behind the cloth is cut right away to show a piece of green silk, which has a very quaint effect. The neck is finished with black fur.

According to the *Queen*, Parisian milliners are at present trimming felt hats, chiefly with ostrich-plumes. A hat of soft white felt—a small boat-shape—trimmed with rich white corded ribbon bows, and pure white dove wings set in the bows is specially commended. Some stylish little bonnets are made of cloth for autumn wear, plain covered forms, much lower in front than of late, and finished with birds and ribbon velvet. One attractive model is in green and brown, the shape of green cloth, with a becoming front of ribbon to match, and a fulness of brown velvet let into the crown at the back, velvet or ribbon strings, a style well adapted for a costume bonnet.

Feathers are to be more used in millinery than they have been for years; indeed, almost entire hats and bonnets are made of them. In Paris almost every lady one meets is wearing a hat bordered with a thick ruche of ostrich-feathers inside and out, a large bunch of the same plume intermixed with osprey standing up at the back; indeed, they almost constitute the hat, and these are being now sold in England, and reduce the difficulties of home millinery to a minimum. Feathers are made up into leaves and flowers, with osprey for petals, and grebe has been used for making into poppies. Capes and pelerines are also being prepared made of grebe, diminishing to a point at the waist. Huge wings are sold in pairs, and meet in front, the points at the back, and constitute almost the entire bonnet. Seagulls' heads, wings, feet, and tail are employed on bonnets, with only a little velvet pepping in here and there, and large wings with gilt edges are also employed on hats. Many of the trimmings for bonnets recall the headgears of the North American Indians, the feathers standing up boldly above the face. Extreme colourings and great height are distinguishing features, the tail of the bird of paradise towering above the face. Quills dyed of all tones are also employed. The colours most used in feathers are the three tones of green—primevère, printanier, and peuplier; three tones of red—couronou, ecrevisse, and vulcan.

High crowns are disappearing from both hats and bonnets. The former are still much cut away at the back, which gives an abbreviated and inartistic appearance to the headgear; but, on the other hand, it is a matter of congratulation that the hideous expanse of upturned brim, observable in the beginning of the summer, is past and over. There never was, or could be, a more trying fashion. With the new low crowns, and wide, flat brims, long ostrich feathers are again to be worn, a prospect that must be enlivening to all engaged in the trade, save the birds themselves. Birds are not to be worn. This has for some months been the case, and it is now considered "bad form" to adopt, so barbarous a trimming. Even the poultry feathers with which so many hats were not long ago decorated (if the word be admissible in such a connection), have given way to ribbons and ostrich feathers. If long, plume feathers are worn now, it is only in twos and threes, and not in scores, as of yore. An eagle's feather or two is thrust into the band of a felt hat, but that is probably a fashion peculiar to the sporting season, and one which will disappear when it is over.

Bonnets are very small just now. Many of those seen at Dieppe and Trouville have been wreaths of flowers only, with an aigrette erect in front. A bonnet recently worn by a great lady consisted of a group of loops of ribbon with a branch of rosebuds and a small piece of Maltese lace, exquisite in colour and in texture. Another was composed of openwork straw in heliotrope colour, very small and close in shape, edged round the brim with a gathered frill of pansy velvet, and trimmed with a bunch of variegated pansies. In many of the new bonnets there are becoming little "caps" under the brim, formed of quilled lisse or ribbon. In others there is no space between the brim and the hair. The velvet or lace of which the bonnet is composed falls forward in large pleats towards the face, the pleats beginning at the crown. In one of these, the brim is edged with palest eau-de-Nil velvet. This is almost hidden by pleats of fine black Chantilly, which fall forward upon it from the back. At the right side is a large bow of wide eau-de-Nil ribbon, with a satin edge in the same shade. From under it comes a string of the same, which passes across the hair at the back, coming round under the left ear. At the left side of the bonnet there is a large bow of black ribbon, only divided from the eau-de-Nil by a ridge of black lace. From under this comes a black string, which crosses the coloured one at the back, coming round under the right ear, and tying with the black one under the chin. This is a becoming bonnet, and can be carried out in any colour, one of which ought to be black. There is a curious rage for this negative tint just now.

Bonnet strings, when won at all, are only just long enough to tie in a dainty little bow beneath the chin. There are no ends, and each loop is fastened back under the ear. This is much more becoming, if a little less smart, than having no strings, a fashion which suits only young faces, and not all of them. Boas are expected to continue in favour during the approaching winter, but short-shoulder capes are to be replaced by longer ones which reach below the waist. Tail-trimmings in fur will still be worn, notwithstanding the protests of those who assert that only the natural number should be applied to the ornamenting of a garment composed of half a dozen skins. A sense of disproportion disturbs the mind when a couple of score of tails are applied to the edges of a mantle in which only eight or ten skins have been introduced. However, such considerations trouble only a small minority, and do not seriously disturb the even tenor of the lives of even these.

Buttons are to be a salient feature of autumn and winter dress. This we owe to the revival of the Directoire styles. Artistic buttons are now being produced with a view to the coming expected demand for them. Many of these are painted or enamelled, and several are of unusually large proportions. Fortunate are the possessors of historic sets painted in the era of miniatures. Many persons who have imitations of these fancy themselves in possession of the originals, and are as happy in the illusion as though it were reality. Watteau's shepherdesses and Boucher's cupids form the subject of many of these. In others, the object seems to have been to introduce a number of the most brilliant colours in such artistic combinations as to produce a subdued and refined effect most harmonious to the eye. Buttons of finely-cut steel are in demand, or will be soon, for the beautiful Directoire casaques and redingotes. Three are worn on each front, two on either pocket, two on the cuffs, and two at the back. Old silver buttons are not always to be had when wanted. They would be a good investment just now, for the fashion is likely to last for some time, and a really good set of buttons serves for many a successive dress.

A Spanish general has left a handsome sum of money to found a refuge for girls. The qualifications of the lady refugees are—first, that they shall be the daughters of military officers; and, secondly, that they shall be beautiful in face and figure. The reason given for the latter qualification is that in this wicked world beauty is exposed to many more perils than a homely face mounted upon an unsymmetrical figure.

A writer in the *Voltaire*, notices as a remarkable fact, that there are some half-a-dozen eminent Frenchmen of letters who do not smoke. Victorian Sordou, Ernest Renan, Jules Simon, Octave Feuillet, and M. Francisque Sarcey never make use of tobacco in any shape or form. Alexandre Dumas at one time enjoyed a cigar as much as most people, but he was advised by his doctor one day to break himself of the habit. Dumas, who happened to be indulging in a "weed" at the time, flung away the unfinished cigar, and has never had one between his lips since. Victor Hugo, Lamartine, Alfred de Vigny, the elder Dumas and the veteran *savant* whose 103d birthday the Parisians lately feted are among the other distinguished Frenchmen of the century who never yielded to the fascination of the seductive weed.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says:—"A duel of the most ferociously bloodthirsty character has just taken place in Gergal, a small town in the province of Huelva. Two young men who were engaged to two sisters quarrelled over some trifling matter, and agreed to settle their dispute by a duel, in which both should be wounded and one at least should be killed. The conditions agreed upon were that the right foot of the one should be tied to the left foot of the other, and then, each being armed with a dagger, they were to stab one another by turns until one should die. These barbarous conditions were carried out to the letter, and with the most coldblooded ferocity, and in the presence of seconds. Each of the combatants received seven wounds before one of them expired, while still tied to his antagonist. The other was also removed in a dying state."

BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE OPERA.

The flood of reminiscences which each autumn brings with it has begun this year with the very entertaining memoirs of Mr. Mapleson. The two volumes which he publishes are full of reminiscences of famous singers, which are at once good-natured and amusing. Not even a *prima donna* is a heroine to her own *impresario*, and Mr. Mapleson has not, as too many memoir writers do, uniformly dipped his pen into honey.

A VOICELESS TENOR.

Before proceeding to give our readers a few samples of the kind of entertainment to be met with in these volumes, it will be interesting to refer to a passage or two in the early career of Mr. Mapleson himself. He had prepared himself for the duties of operatic *impresario* by a long apprenticeship both as a singer and a musical manager. His career in the former capacity was, however, very literally cut short. After fulfilling several engagements in Italy, Mr. Mapleson returned to England. But" he had a slight ailment of the throat, and, before starting on a tour, during which he was naturally anxious to sing his best, he thought it prudent to place himself in the hands of a throat doctor, who treated the case thoroughly, and in such heroic style that, according to Mr. Mapleson, he was, at one fell stroke, deprived of his uvulla, his tonsils, and his voice."

PRIZEFIGHTERS ON THE STAGE.

Thus bereft of song, Mr. Mapleson turned to business; and started what was probably the earliest musical agency, from which he was afterwards allured by the invitation of that very original character, Mr. Edward Tyrrel Smith, who was anxious to add an Italian Opera venture to Cremorne Gardens and his other schemes. As an instance of Mr. Smith's expedients for raising the wind, Mr. Mapleson tells the following story:—

About this time (1860) the celebrated fight for the championship took place between Sayers and Heenan, and as the Covent Garden people were getting rather ahead of us, Mr Simith, with a view to increase receipts, insisted on my announcing that Messrs. Sayers and Heenan, who had fought the day previously, would attend the opera in their bruised state. It was with the greatest difficulty that I afterwards got the announcement withdrawn from the papers. Both men appeared, nevertheless, that evening—one worse-looking than the other—in a private box which Smith had prepared specially for them on the grand tier; one corner being filled with brandies and sodas, and the other with bottles of champagne. Both men were so fatigued with their business of the previous day that before the end of the first act they went home, much to my relief. Shortly afterwards Smith proposed that the belt (which had been divided in two) should be presented on the stage between the acts of the opera. This, too, I overruled, and the ceremony ultimately took place at the Alhambra.

MR. SMITH'S THOUSAND-POUND NOTE.

"Mr. Edward Tyrrel Smith, with whom I had business relations for some three or four years, was," writes Mr. Mapleson, "an extraordinary personage, whose like could be only met with in our own time, and in such capitals as London or Paris, where the population in general has certainly not the faintest idea how some small part of that population lives. Mr. E. T. Smith had made up his mind early in life to be the possessor, or at least the handler, of considerable sums of money; and he at one time found it worth his while, so as never to be without funds, to hire daily, at the rate of £1 a day, a thousand pound note, which was obligingly entrusted to him by a money lender of the period, one Sam Genese.

"There are not many persons to whom such a loan would be worth the 36½ per cent. interest which Mr. E. T. Smith paid for it. He was an adept, however, at all kinds of business, and his thousand pound note enabled him to make purchases on credit which, without deposit money, he would have been unable to effect. Attending sales he would buy whatever happened to suit him with a view to immediate resale, offering his thousand pound note as a deposit—to discover as a matter of course that it could not be changed—and have the article for which he had bid marked down to him all the same. Then he would resell it and pocket the difference."

PATTI IN 1861 AND 1882.

Mr. Mapleson's pages offer a lively contrast between Adelina Patti at the beginning and at the zenith of her career. A "little lady" who had won some success in America had been previously engaged by Mr. E. T. Smith at a salary of £40 a week "in case of success." Mr. Smith "seemed to be out of the way."

Some time in the month of April the little lady from America arrived and sent me up her card, bearing the name of Adelina Patti. She was accompanied by Maurice Strakosch, her brother-in-law. They wished to know when Mr. Smith's season was likely to begin. I could give them no information beyond the current report which they had already heard themselves. The little lady, who was then seated on a sofa at the Arundel Hotel, at the bottom of Norfolk-street, Strand, suggested that I should try the speculation myself, as she felt sure she would draw money. I thereupon asked her to let me hear her, that I might judge as to the quality of her voice, to which she responded by singing "Home, Sweet Home." I saw that I had secured a diamond of the first water, and immediately set about endeavouring to get her Majesty's Theatre. But this was a hopeless business, as Smith, who still held the lease, was nowhere to be found.

Patti was afterwards secured by Mr. Gye for Convent Garden by a loan of £50 to Mr. Strakosch, and her career began. Many years later, when she returned to America under Mr. Mapleson, the furore was immense. At Washington Mdme. Patti appeared in "Semiramide" before a brilliant audience.

In a letter to the papers the following morning a mathematician stated that by carefully counting the notes in the part of "Semiramide," and dividing the result by the sum paid nightly to Patti for singing that part, he discovered that she received exactly 42 8/9 cents for each of the notes that issued from her throat. This was found to be just 7 1-10 cents per note more than Rossini got for writing the whole opera.

At San Francisco the people waited all night for a chance of buying tickets for the performances, and good positions in the line were sold for as much as £4.

BUSTLING MR. SIMS REEVES.

In 1863 I had engaged Sims Reeves to sing the role of "Faust" on certain evenings at her Majesty's Theatre, and one day received a telegram from the eminent tenor, dated "Crewe," expressing his astonishment that I had announced him for that evening, when the engagement was for the following one. I at once went off to Sims Reeves' house, and learned from the butler that his dinner has been ordered for half-past seven o'clock. I thereupon informed the man that the orders had been changed, and that the dinner was to be served at twelve o'clock instead of the time originally fixed. I ascertained that Mr. Reeves was to arrive at Euston Station, and there met him, accompanied by Mrs. Sims Reeves. While she was busying herself about the general arrangements, I got the tenor to myself and told him the difficulty I was in, to which he replied that it was quite impossible for him to sing that evening, as he had ordered his dinner at home. I at once explained that I had postponed it for a few hours and that a light dinner was being prepared for him in his dressing-room at the theatre. The suddenness of my proposition seemed rather to amuse him as he laughed and I was delighted to get a kind of half-promise from him that provided I mentioned the matter to his wife, he would consent. At this moment she appeared, asking me what I was talking about to her husband. One of us began to state what the object in view was, when she exclaimed, "Its all nonsense; but I can well understand. Mapleson is an *impresario*, and wants to ruin you by making you sing." She then asked me how I could possibly think of such a thing when the chintz and the crumbcloth of his dressing room had not been fixed? It was the custom of Mrs. Reeves to hang the walls with new chintz and place a freshmangled white damask cloth on the floor the nights her husband sang, and on this occasion the sacred hangings had gone to the wash. I explained that I had provided other chintz, but to no effect. Reeves was hurried to his brougham and driven away, his wife remarking, as she looked scornfully at me, "He's only a manager."

TITIENS, MARIO, GRISI.

When Colonel Mapleson first opened at Drury Lane, Mr. Gye's envoy, the late Agustus Harris, appeared, and endeavoured to secure Titiens, who had not yet signed her contract with him; and he produced a contract signed by Mr. Gye, with the amount she was to receive in blank. She was to fill in anything she chose. It was indeed a trying moment, and various members of her family urged her to give consideration to this extraordinary proposal. She, however, replied in few words: "I have given my promise to Mr. Mapleson, which is better than all contracts.' Of Grisi he writes:—

She was invaluable to Mario in many ways, not only in connection with his art, but also with the occupations of his ordinary life. She was always punctual and indeed, a little before the time; whereas Mario was invariably late. He had always his cravat to tie or a fresh cigar to light just when the last moment for catching the train had arrived. He was the most inveterate smoker I ever knew. He had always a cigar in his mouth, except when he was on the stage and actually in the presence of the audience. When he came off, if only for a moment, he would take a puff at his still burning cigar, which he had carefully left in the wings where he would be sure to find it again. Faust in the garden scene passes for a few moments behind some bushes at the back of the stage. During those moments Mario had just time to enjoy a few whiffs, after which he returned to continue his lovemaking. Mario spent large sums of money on his favourite weed, and thought nothing of giving away a box of cigars to a friend for which he had paid (to some friendly tobacconist who had cheated him) £5 or £6 a hundred.

THE CAPRICES OF ARTISTES.

Colonel Mapleson gives a curious account of the whims and caprices of famous artistes:—

The prima donna has generally a parrot, a pet dog, or an ape, which she loves to distraction, and carries with her wherever she goes. Ilma de Murska, however, travelled with an entire menagerie. Her immense Newfoundland, Pluto, dined with her every day. A cover was laid for him as for her, and he had learned to eat a fowl from a plate without dropping any of the meat or bones on the floor, or even on the tablecloth. Pluto was a good-natured dog, or he would have made short work of the monkey, the two parrots, and the Angora cat who were his constant associates. The intelligent animal hated travelling in the dog-truck, and he would resort to any sort of device in order to join his mistress in her first class carriage where he would, in spite of his immense bulk, squeeze himself beneath the seat. Once I remember he sprang through the closed window, cutting himself severely about the nose in his daring leap. The other animals were simple nuisances. But I must do the monkey the justice to say that he did his best to kill the cat, and a bare place on Minette's back showed how badly she had once been clawed by her mischievous tormentor.

MADAME NILSSON AND THE SHAH.

At a special performance given in honour of the Shah at Drury-lane in 1873, Mdme. Nilsson was to play the title-roles of "La Traviata" and "Mignom" in the first act of each opera.

Mdme. Nilsson had ordered, at considerable expense, one of the most sumptuous dresses I have ever seen from Worth, in Paris, in order to portray "Violetta" in the most appropriate style. On the evening of the performance his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived punctually at half-past eight to assist in receiving the Shah, who did not put in an appearance; and it was ten minutes to nine when Sir Michael Costa led off the opera. I shall never forget the look the fair Swede cast upon the empty Royal box, and it was not until half-past nine, when the act of "La Favorita" had commenced that his Majesty arrived. He was particularly pleased with the ballet I had introduced in the "Favorita." The Prince of Wales, with his usual consideration and foresight, suggested to me that it might smooth over the difficulty in which he saw clearly I should be placed on the morrow in connection with Mdme. Nilsson, if she were presented to the Shah prior to his departure. I thereupon crossed the stage and went to Mdme. Nilsson's room, informing her of this. She at once objected, having already removed her magnificent "Traviata" toilette and attired herself for the character of "Mignon," which consists of a torn old dress, almost in rags with hair hanging dishevelled down the back, and naked feet. After explaining that it was a command with which she must comply, I persuaded her to put a bold face on the matter and follow me. I accompanied her to the ante room of the Royal box, and before I could notify her arrival to his Royal Highness, to the astonishment of all she had walked straight to the farther end of the room, where his Majesty was then busily employed eating peaches out of the palms of his hands. The look of astonishment on every Eastern face was worthy of the now well known picture on the Nabob pickles. Without a moment's delay Mdme. Nilsson made straight for his Majesty, saying:—

"Vous etes un tres mauvais Shah," gesticulating with her right hand. "Tout a l'heure j'etais tres riche, avec des costumes, superbes, expres pour votre Majeste: a presen je me trouve tres pauvre et sans souliers," at the same time raising her rightfoot within half an inch of his Majesty's nose, who, with his spectacles, was looking to see what she was pointing to. He was so struck with the originality of the fair prima donna that he at once notified his attendants that he would not go to the Goldsmith's ball for the present, but would remain to see this extraordinary woman. His Majesty did not consequently reach the Goldsmiths' Hall until past midnight. The Lord Mayor, the prime Warden, the authorities, and guards of honour had all been waiting since half-past nine.

HEROISM OF A DYING TENOR.

On one occasion Mr. Mapleson's ordinary tenors had failed him, and the only tenor in London whom he could now ask to play the part of "Faust" was Volpini, who was reported to be in a dying condition.

He asked me again and again what could possibly be done to save his life, as he had tried all the doctors, but in vain. I said I would give him my advice if he would only follow it. I then assured him that he had but one chance of recovery. He must first allow me to mix him a pint of Chateau Lafite and a couple of raw eggs, beaten up with powdered sugar, and come down with me to the theatre, where, after drinking it, if he was to die he could die like a man before the footlights.

A faint smile came over his palid countenance. Of course he thought I was joking. But in due course the Chateau Lafite appeared, and the eggs were beaten up, and I managed to make him swallow the stimulating beveraged. I put his on him flannel dressing gown, took the blankets off the bed, and, wrapping him up in them, carried him myself in a four wheeler down to the theatre.... The sudden exertion, the unwonted excitement, had really the effect of saving Volpinis, life; and he lived happily for many years afterwards.

THE VANITY OF BALDNESS.

Bald men, according to Mr. Mapleson, are just as vain as those who rejoice in a full allowance of hair.

But their vanity takes different forms. Signor Arditi, for instance, with a manly recognition of patent facts, accepts his baldness and even glories in it. The late Sir Julius Benedict, on the other hand, resorted to artistic devices with the view of concealing what, he had somehow persuaded himself, was a defect. Benedict and Arditi were at one time joint conductors under Mr. Mapleson. "Both," says Mr. Mapleson, "were excellent, but neither wished to be mistaken for the other; and I remember, on one occasion when a grand combined performance was to take place, Benedict going into the prima donna's dressing-room, taking up a brush, and carefully arranging his scanty hair so as to cover as much as possible of his denuded cranium"

"What are you doing, Benedict?" I asked.

"Nothing particular," he replied; "only I don't want, whilst wielding the baton, to be mistaken for Arditi."

Soon afterwards Arditi appeared, and with a couple of brushes began operating on his hair so as to leave as much as possible of his bare skull exposed to view. He explained his action by exclaiming—

"I don't want to be mistaken for Benedict."

BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. Mapleson, he says, was adjudicated a bankrupt some years previously; though the state of bankruptcy lasted only for six minutes, and until now was never known except to Mr. Mapleson himself, his solicitor, and Mr. Registrar Hazlitt. The order having been signed, at the instance of Sir Michael Costa, Mr. Mapleson's lawyer addressed the court as follows:—

Pending the appointment of a trustee, which may take some eight or nine days, your honour is, in fact, the manager of her Majesty's Theatre, and my client thinks it only right to take your honour's order as to the production of "Lohengrin" on Saturday. Some newskirts, moreover, which might be of calico, but which your honour would, perhaps prefer of silk, are wanted for the ballet in "Il Trovatore next Monday. But the "Lohengrin" matter is the more pressing of the two, and we should be glad if you would meet Herr Richter, who, though unwilling to tamper with the score of so great a composer as Wagner, thinks some cuts, already on another occasion authorized by the Master, might be ventured upon in the long duet between Elsa and Ortrud. There is an obstinate tenor, moreover, whom your honour, by adopting a decided tone towards him, might perhaps bring to reason.

Mr. Registrar Hazlitt was amazed, and, in tones of something like dismay, declared that he had trouble enough where he was, and could not undertake the management of an opera-house. He had not considered that, he continued, when he signed the paper. He rang for a messenger, caused the paper to be brought to him, and at once tore it up; thus putting an end to my six minutes of bankruptcy.

The Mapleson Memoirs are said to form an important addition to operatic history; which they worthily continue from the point where it was left in his "Recollections" by Mr. Mapleson's predecessor at her Majesty's Theatre, the late Mr. Benjamin Lumley.

THE TRAFFIC IN HUMAN HAIR.

There has been much discussion of late in Paris about hair. Quite recently a member of the Academy of fine Arts elaborately told his colleagues that the blonde beauties limned by the Venetian Masters had dyed their locks, which had originally been an inartistic red. M. Nouveau, the editor *en attendant* of the *Barbers' Gazette*, has made, however, more interesting communications about hair to a representative of *Galignani*. He says:—

The Art of the barber had its heyday in the time of the Second Empire, but there is still hope for hairdressers. The scarcest hair is pure white, and this being the colour for Court *coiffures* throughout Europe the demand for it is on the increase. The demand for "Virgin-gold hair" is also great, and a fine "lot" of pure *blond* tresses will fetch as much as one hundred pounds. There is a human hair market at Morlans, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is little known, except perhaps in Paris, where it has a high reputation. The market is held every other Friday. Hundreds of trafficking hair dressers throng to the little place from far and near to buy up the hair of the young peasant-girls. The dealers wander up and down the long narrow street of the town, each with a huge pair of bright shears hanging from a black leather strap around his waist, while the young girls who wish to part with their hair stand about in the doorways, usually in couples. The transaction is carried on in the best room of the house. The hair is let down, the tresses combed out, and the dealer names the price. This varies from three to twenty francs. If a bargain is struck, the dealer lays the money in the open palm of the seller, applies his shears, and in a minute the long tresses fall on the floor. The purchaser rolls up the tresses, places them in paper, and thrusts them into his pocket. There is at present a scarcity of fancy human hair in the market. The scarcest hair is pure white, and its value is constantly increasing; and if it is unusually long—that is, from four ft. to 5ft., the dealer can get almost his own price; while if it is of ordinary length, it is worth from 375fr. to 500fr. (£15 to £20) an ounce. The fact that pure white hair is the court coiffure throughout Europe keeps the demand for it very high. It is much prized by American women, whose own hair is white, and who desire to enrich its folds, for white hair is held to give certain distinction to the wearer. There is no fancy market for grey hair: it is too common. The largest supply of hair comes from Switzerland, Germany, and the French provinces. Only at intervals is a prize like a perfect suit of golden hair obtained, and I am told that there are orders ahead in the shops of Paris and London for all the golden hair that can be obtained in the next five years. When a stock of hair is collected by travelling agents, it is assorted, washed, and cleaned. Then each hair is drawn through the eye of a needle and polished. When the stock is ready for the market here, the nobility is permitted to make the first choice.

ALL those who appreciate Lilly-white Teeth, purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use Kemp & CO.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Re. 2-4.

THACKERAY'S EARLY WRITINGS.

On the early writings of Thackeray, which have just been published by Mr. Elliot Stock, a writer in the *Daily News*, writes the following study. Prefacing his remarks with the observation that perhaps it is because no regular biography of Mr. Thackeray has been written that fugitive and partial studies of him abound, the writer says:—

A German critic lately devoted a serious volume to this great writer, and Americans may well reckon the neglect of this Teutonic industry in England as a proof of our lamentable "insularity." A German study of Hawthorne would probably not have been overlooked. Meanwhile Mr. Charles Plumpter Johnson, like the matron in the story while her husband was absent crusading, "has not been idle." To his essay on the Bibliography of Mr. Thackeray he has added a small illustrated volume, "The Early Writings of William Makepeace Thackeray (Elliot Stock). Of all modern English authors Thackeray has most interest for literary folk, because he himself was so thoroughly a man of letters, an artist in words. How many boys has "Pendennis" not converted into "littery chaps," just as "Peter Simple" made them run away to sea. They who followed Peter Simple and Mr. Midshipman Easy did not find that the life nautical was all prize-taking, comic boatswains, and burlesque duels. They also who tread in the paths of Pendennis do not invariably find that publishers fights for their works, duchesses for their company, and beautiful young ladies for their hearts. But the attraction of "Pendennis" and of its author is as powerful as ever, and many a beginner will turn to Mr. Plumptre's work, anxious to learn how the great Mr. Thackeray began. Well, they cannot hope to start by rivalling him as a Baby. Mr. Plumptre's frontispiece is a pretty photogramme, after Chinnery, of the infant humourist in the arms of his mother. Could Mr. Thackeray have had this portrait in his mind when he illustrated his sketch of the flattering and fashionable artist in "Our Street?" It is there, we think, that the portrait of a lady and her son is given, first as they really were, next as ideally represented by the painter. In Chinnery's work the ideal is not in the likeness of Mrs. Thackeray, but in that of the infant W. M. T. As the Laureate says, he regards the world "with larger other eyes than ours"—very much larger indeed. He contemplates life with orbs, compared to which those of Mrs. Howard Walker were tiny, and her glorious eyes, we know, were "as big as billiard balls, by Jove." The young William Makepeace's are at least as big as cricket balls. From this early portrait, and from the bust done while he was at Charterhouse, it would appear that even in boyhood Mr. Thackeray's nose (which he himself caricatured so frequently) was not classic, and did not altogether owe its form to that mill at Slaughter House, of which memories endure in "Berry v. Biggs," and "Cuff v. Dobbin."

The beginner cannot hope to have been so fine a baby as the author of—

How beautiful, how beautiful thou seemest.
My boy, my lovely one, my blushing babe.

(memory furnishes the quotation) and of other Poems of Infancy. But Mr. Thackeray was not, perhaps, a very prominently or painfully remarkable genius at school or college. His earliest printed verses, published in an Exeter paper while he was a lad at Ottery, St. Mary, are a political skit on the Irish Question. Though he has been claimed as a Home Ruler, Mr. Thackeray did not exactly treat Meacher of the Sword with sympathy. The first notes of his early lyre begin—

Mister Shell into Keat has gone,
On Penenden Heath you'll find him.

The characteristic lack of polish in his verse, otherwise perfect of its kind, comes out even here. "Gone" should not immediately precede "on." But Thackeray's originality of rhyme is no less apparent in the first sweeping of the strings:

"What though those heretics heard me not,"
Quoth he to his friends canonical,
"My speech is safe in the Times, I wot,
And eke in the *Morning Chronicle*."

Newspapers, amateur more or less, were the cradle of this master of style—therein he "mewed his mighty youth." His prize poem of "Timbuctoo" (in the *Snob*) was not a mew of unusual promise. Many parodies of prize poems have been as good. For example, the chaff about Belshazzar's Feast, at Oxford, when Sir Edwin Arnold won the serious Newdigate, was not bad—

But Daniel casually remarked in passing,
"It's Mene, Mene, Tekel, and Upharsin."

However, as there are Tennysonian touches in the Laureate's "Timbuctoo," so in the "Timbuctoo" of Mr. Thackeray there were Thackerayan gleams.—

In Africa (a quarter of the world)
Men's skins are black, their hair is crisp and curl'd,
And somewhere there, unknown to public view,
A mighty city lies, called Timbuctoo.

"Somewhere there" has a large and careless vagueness, almost as indefinite as the Tennysonian prize poem itself. But Mr. Thackeray came nearer the true vein of prize poetry in "Pendennis."

Ply mangonel and hurtling catapult!
Jerusalem is ours, *id Deus vult!*

How very like Thackeray is the inevitable prophecy of Africa's glorious future—

I see her tribes the hill of glory mount,
And sell their sugars on their own account.

The *Snob* went the way of all University periodicals, and Mr. Thackeray used his pen in the *Gownsman*, the *National Standard*, and other newspapers. He even owned, or partly owned one, which advocated the Ballot. He had two or three newspapers killed under him (as Æschylus, according to Paul de St. Victor had two or three theatres), and he dropped a large amount of money in those speculations. It seems so easy not to put money into starting newspapers! But Mr. Thackeray got the experience, whoever got the capital. After he was famous, he complained that he wrote much better when he was paid much less. Probably this was a fond illusion. A man does not know how bad his old articles were; he was easily contented when he produced them, and he carries away a touching theory of their excellence. The best of Mr. Johnson's extracts is from a review of Southey's poetry. Mr. Thackeray combats the idea that a poet should live "alone, aloft, sublime;" that he should see few people but flattering old ladies; that he "should take tea and good advice," as Keats has in one of his letters. "In a poet we may venture to say that the disease (fatally aggravated by seclusion) is self-approbation.'. Poets are, indeed, "built that way," and, of course, if they are coddled by an admiring small circle, they may become marvels of conceit. But nobody, not even the sage in "Rasselas," can give instructions for making a poet. We must be thankful to have them, when they are good, at their own price, and in there own way. The Master of Balliol has described Southey as "a good man, and not a bad poet." Whether he lived in the dales or in Piccadilly, the gods never have made him more poetical. On the whole, Mr. Thackeray's earliest efforts gave little sign of the master that he was to be. He had always vigour and a certain originality of touch and accent; otherwise, until he came to write in *Fraser's*, he showed few marks of being better than the common run of clever young men. Mr. Johnson's work is valuable for its carefulness and good taste, and will be prized by all true Thackerayans.

A NOTE ABOUT THE GHOST IN *HAMLET*.

Mr. F. C. Burnand sends to *The Month* the following:—

In his interesting and charmingly written little book, "Jewels of the Mass," the indefatigable Mr. Percy Fitzgerald has this passage:—"Our own great poet who has touched all things, and the Catholic mysteries above all, with an unerring knowledge that is almost inspired, has left the best and most piteous image of the poor purgatorial soul and its sufferings," (p. 62). And then he gives an extract from the speech of the Ghost in *Hamlet*. Frequently have I heard this passage adduced as a proof that Shakespeare held the Catholic doctrine of Purgatory, and that he meant to exhibit the "poor Ghost" as coming thence for a while, and at cock-crow returning thither. What with the upheaval of the Reformation and the revival of the ancient learning of Greece and Rome, there was in Elizabeth's time a muddle of Christian tradition and pagan legend sufficient to provide Shakespeare with the material for creating the Ghost of Hamlet's father. The Ghost makes use of the ancient Catholic words "unhousel'd," "unaneled," and describes his murder to Hamlet thus:—

"No reckoning made, but sent to my account
With all my imperfections on my head."

Also he informs his son how he is bound

"To fast in fires
Till the foul crimes, done in my days of nature,
Are burnt and purged away."

But though this is consistent with a part of the true doctrine of Purgatorial suffering, yet the Ghost himself is rather a "goblin damned" than a "spirit of health," for the souls in Purgatory are joyfully suffering as being sure of Heaven at the end; and most certainly no soul in Purgatory, even if permitted to re-visit "the glimpses of the moon"—and some souls (as I remember reading in a Saint's life, though I cannot just now give chapter and verse for my authority) suffer a portion of their Purgatory after death in a particular spot on earth—no soul in Purgatory could possibly cherish a thought of revenge, nor be permitted to return to earth in order to incite anyone to commit murder. And this, be it remembered, is the sole object of the Ghost appearing to Hamlet. He says,

"Avenge my foul and most unnatural murder."

And he goes on, perfectly alive to the heinousness of murder in the abstract.

"Murder most foul as in the best it is,
But this most foul, strange, and unnatural."

Yet it is for the express purpose of urging his son to commit what in circumstances the most "extenuating," is a crime "most foul," that this Ghost—a most unprincipled ghost—has come from Purgatory! No, this Ghost came from the poet's brain; and he is nothing like so beneficent a ghost as is the melancholy shade of Cæsar who, emerging from the same fertile head-quarters, announces himself to Brutus as "his evil spirit," and solemnly warns his assassin that their next meeting will be at Philippi, when Brutus will come to him, not he to Brutus. And, by the way, this brief but awful apparition is a far grander conception than the communicative, loquacious, and remorselessly unforgiving ghost of Hamlet's father. Hamlet's father is "fasting in fires" like Dante's brother-in-law, Forese Donati, who, suffering among the gluttonous, utters no word of vengeance against the cooks who had assisted him to the grave of the *gourmand*. The Ghost of Hamlet's father is a malevolent spirit; he suited Shakespeare's purpose, and pleased a contemporary English audience, which wasn't quite clear as to what it believed on any subject let alone the state of a soul immediately after death, neither bad enough for Hell nor good enough for Heaven. That Shakespeare touched up his Ghost with what he had heard of "purgatorial fires" is as evident as that Ghost's sentiments would be more in keeping with those of a pagan spectre in a Greek tragedy, than with those of a soul from Purgatory in a play where the *dramatis personæ*, as we see from the maimed rites at Ophelia's grave, are professedly Christian. The souls in Purgatory are "in a state of grace," as St. Catherine of Genoa writes, "knowing the truth, and knowing therefore how grievous is any obstacle which hinders their approach to God." Therefore it is that the souls in Purgatory "long," as Mr. Fitzgerald feelingly puts it "for that drop of cold water to their tongues" which every Mass brings to them. "There is," says Mr. Fitzgerald, "something touchingly expressive in the form of this prayer which asks for the dead 'a place of refreshment, light, and peace,' and it has been pointed out that refreshment, or *refrigerium*, is a relief of a cooling kind suggested by the burning pains of their situation." The Ghost of Hamlet's father tells us of his awful sufferings without any alleviation, except during the few moments allowed for conversation with his son, which he very naturally protracts as much as possible; and yet there is one most important thing omitted by this Ghost, something that would have at once dispelled any doubts as to his orthodoxy, and that is, he forgets to ask Hamlet to have Masses said for the repose of his soul. Of course, I am aware that he could not, consistently, have asked for a Mass and a murder in the same breath. He does indeed bid Hamlet "remember" him, but the meaning of this is as clear as that of the now familiar injunction to "remember Mitchelstown." The Ghost simply means, "Remember my murder and avenge it as quickly as possible, as I shan't be perfectly happy until you have stained yourself with crime and despatched your uncle to——well, to another place?" But had he been from Purgatory a hopefully expiating, sorrowfully loving Catholic ghost, he would have said, "Pray for me, my son remember me before the altar, have Masses said for the repose of my soul. Let me taste the consolation of 'a place of refreshment, light and peace.' Warn your mother and uncle of the awful peril they stand in. Implore her and him through her to repent before it is too late." Had Shakespeare clearly comprehended the true doctrine of Purgatory he could not have given us the ghost of a Catholic coming back to earth on a devilish errand.

THE GATES OF HADES.

Mr. Percy Greg writes in the *National Review*:—

Suppose it proved, after all, that the infinite variety of life, of conscious existence, is not confined to earth and water, that the scale, if it culminate, does not end in man—what of that? There are sounds ordinarily inaudible to human ears, invisible rays of light which can nevertheless be rendered visible. So there *might* be, in the vast region of our atmosphere, creatures whom, under the common conditions of our and their daily existence, we can neither see nor feel, but who may, like the ultra-red and ultra-violet rays of the solar spectrum, be made otherwise perceptible to our senses. And if there were, what wonder and what matter? Is the thing *per se* incredible or impossible? Should it prove that some eyes can see a band within the violet of the rainbow, that some ears are sensitive to atmospheric beats too rapid for average human senses, would such exceptions be called preternatural or supernatural? Grant that the supernatural is the impossible; minds trained by scientific study should be above the folly of pronouncing things impossible, because fools have called them supernatural. That there are bounds not only to the known but apparently to the knowable, spheres and modes of action beyond the cognisance of our senses, science is inclined not merely to admit but to insist. The phenomena of consciousness, the conscious mind itself, are inscrutable, incomprehensible, not only to the acutest physiologist but to physiological method. That between the nervous stimulus conveyed to the grey matter of the brain, and the mental impression coincident therewith in time and cause, there is an absolute, incomprehensible, immeasurable distinction as well as an unthinkable connection in the last word of the latest scientific research. If there be something of which consciousness and thought are the attributes as they must surely be attributes of something, and cannot, we are told, be physical functions of the grey matter of the brain—if, in a word, there be a soul, can the philosophers of to-day pronounce that the philosophy of old erred in holding the soul immortal? And if the soul survive, if there be a spirit world in which thought and consciousness are what motion and sensation are to life in the flesh, is not that world a part of Nature? Must we not suppose it ruled by law as strictly and certainly as this? and can the *a priori* methods so discredited in their application to physical be trusted so implicitly in psychical inquiry? Are we so justly confident in our conjectures, so sure what, if that world exist must be its laws, as to say that none of its inhabitants, however deeply interested in those from whom they have just been parted, in wives, husbands, children, whose need of them they cannot forget, can *ever* be permitted to return, or returning ever make their presence known? If their presence be recognised and impressed on the spirit might we not expect by analogy that it should be represented to the senses? A mental or physical impression on the *sensorium* reflects itself, as we know, in a corresponding external sensation; a shock to the optic ganglia is reflected outward as a flash of light; a pressure on the upper course of a trunk nerve is felt as a tingling at its extremity; nay, felt in lost toes or amputated fingers. If a disembodied spirit could impress its presence on one still embodied, would not that impression, according to analogy, produce on the senses the effect of an outward image, be realised through the brain and nerves, as a bodily form presented to the eyes, and reflected on the retina? And if the rapping, table-dancing agencies should demonstrate their possession of intelligence—it must be intelligence of a very low order—is it absolutely incredible and impossible that there may exist conscious creatures, living forms of matter impalpable to our senses, neither much wiser than elephants, nor much cleverer than monkeys? Need science be angered, need orthodoxy be outraged, by the suggestion? That the human mind, developed through such an infinite process of change and preparation, should exist, but for a few years, and through those years be educated at such cost at pain and trial for no future use, is not a doctrine to which science after its new and grand discovery of the conservation of energy, need cling with passionate obstinacy. That the vast region of the atmosphere, the infinitely vaster realms of ether constantly traversed by the rays of solar and stellar light, heat and chemical stimulation, are utterly void of conscious joyous life, may be true, but can hardly be called *a priori* certain or probable. That endless time and infinite space exist to no purpose—at least to no such purpose as that which has crammed every drop of water, every corner of earth, with teeming enjoying active being—hardly accords with the last discoveries of science, with the established analogies of nature. While the Earth was the centre of the Universe, while the stars were lamps lit for man's benefit, or as Whewell suggested, sparks struck off from the anvil on which our Earth and Sun were forged, while all was made for man, disbelief in life invisible to, unrecognisable by man might be a natural and logical inference. But if it seem probable that every star is a sun with planets of its own, every planet the destined abode, in time past, present, or future, of life as rich and various as Earth's it should surprise us less to learn that even within our own sphere the life cognisable to our senses is but a fraction of the whole, than to be assured that it is all. At any rate, the negative is not so obvious that we can solely base upon it a denial of all facts that look the other way, a contemptuous affirmation that there are no more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy.

AMONG THE BULGARIANS.

Under this heading a writer in *Temple Bar* gives some interesting particulars of the country, which is now the centre of so much interest. He says:—

Bulgaria wants more railways and factories, a university and some high schools, a mint of its own; good harbours and forts at Varna and Bourgas, and much dredging and embanking to make its rivers navigable. But question Conservatives, Liberals or Radicals, and you will find that they are all exactly of the same mind as to how these boons shall be obtained. They propose no heroic legislation; but advise economy with just and orderly government so as to win foreign confidence and attract foreign capital. Last year when Bulgaria stood in sore need of money to finish the railway, which is to run through Sofia to Constantinople, offers were made by several bands, including one of the largest in Vienna, but the rate of interest charged was too high, and the Bulgarian Government patriotically refused to accept conditions implying that the credit of their country was not sound. A cabinet of mere adventurers would have accepted money on any conditions (Servian governments have done this again and again) and have relied on its parliamentary majority to approve the loan. But the Bulgarian Ministers said simply:—"We must save and pay for our railways out of revenue," which they did; and there is not a Bulgarian who, speaking his mind privately to strangers, has not commended this policy. Unfortunately the recent experience of our own country shows that party strife does not become the less acrimonious because parties have nothing serious to quarrel about. Failing solid subjects of difference they fight, as some are now fighting in this country, for power.

Bulgaria has too many men of education who dislike agricultural labour, but cannot make a living to their taste in towns. The sons of peasants or officials, they have been sent abroad to get a university education, and on their return they try in vain to pick up practice as lawyers, doctors, or engineers. Disappointed in their hopes they beg for posts under Government, and, if unsuccessful in this, they tack themselves on to some Opposition politician, becoming his "clients" in the Roman sense—that is hangers-on as journalists, pamphleteers, coffee-house ranters, and electioneering agents. These are men, who, as Corneille's Augustus said to Cinna:—

"*Si tout n'est renversé ne sauraient subsister.*"

It may be that when foreign capital finds its way to Bulgaria, the extension of railways and industrial enterprise will bring sufficient employment to such people. When there is more travelling, manufacturing, shipping and building, there will be more going to law and physicking, more publishing of newspapers and books too, and more work for professors. But for the present, the idle and hungry university graduate is a serious nuisance and peril to the country. He forces the Government to create superfluous offices for his support; and he reduces politics to a mere question of turning this man out, and putting that man in, to the end that all the loaves and fishes may be redistributed. This is the kind of thing that has been going on in the South American Republics for sixty years; but in Bulgaria the wretched game would be played out in sixty weeks. If once Cabinets begin to go down, before ugly rushes of greedy barristers and doctors there will soon come a Ministry which will declare the country ungovernable and call in Russian assistance. Then will be the end.

Nothing has been said in this article about Prince Ferdinand of Coburg. He showed spirit in hastening to Bulgaria when he was called to succeed Prince Alexander; but nothing has yet occurred to prove that he is popular, or that he possesses the capacity for holding his own in a great crisis. He certainly means very well. He is a tall and lean young man, with a taste for ornithology, and precious-stone-collecting, who twiddles big rings round his fingers, jingles other rings in his pockets, and regales the Bulgarians, with whom he talks in their own tongue, with translations of French jokes and contentious aphorisms. He delights in such alliterative sentences as this:—"*Ni clemence ni confiance—voila ma devise.*" He is a very French young man, an exemplary young man, open-handed and hospitable, cheerful and industrious—especially when he is classing his stuffed birds—somewhat nervous and saltatory in his movements, the which vaguely suggest St. Vitus's dance; but a capital all-round talker upon abstract political theories and the duties of a model prince. He must have deeply studied Fenelon's *Telemaque* trying to make its maxims square with those of Machiavelli's Prince. He is religious without bigotry, and does not scruple to yawn and nudge an aide-de-camp, when a church service is unduly prolonged; he is an aristocrat, to his fingers' ends and holds himself stiffly with other aristocrats, but crosses his legs affably in the company of inferiors, slaps them on the shoulders and condescendingly tries to draw them out. He contradicts his Ministers in everything but invariably gives in to them. If they differ in their advice, he is not happy till he has made them shake hands. He is for the most severe measures in everything and against everybody, and is always signing pardons. He prefaces every conversation with the remark, that he is in no mood for arguing, and he argues for an hour.

On the other hand Prince Ferdinand is not a soldier, and his doctors forbid him to ride. Some say that if there were a great war Prince Alexander would at once be recalled; and that at the end of the war—after the overthrow of Russia by a European [illegible] Kingdom embracing the whole of Macedonia and most of Turkish Roumelia to the very gates of Constantinople, if not to the Golden Horn itself. This may be. It may be also that Prince Ferdinand will know how to take his fortune at the flood, and surprise the world by a sudden display of adventurous hardihood. There are infinite possibilities in lean and nervous men who feel the ground trembling beneath them, and know that they have no alternative but to dare or die. Meanwhile, however, it will be Prince Ferdinand's office to prevent party politics in Bulgaria from becoming a cause of national ruin. Much depends on the events of the coming year. If the Prince can hold the leading men of the country together until the great crisis in the East arrives—if Conservatives, Liberals, and Radicals can be brought by him to continue as they began, working steadily in unison for great objects and despising small points of difference—then the future of Bulgaria will be fairly secure; and Prince Ferdinand himself may attain to the accomplishment of higher personal destinies than have ever yet predicted for him.

SOME FAMOUS LONDON TALKERS.

Mr. Smalley has followed up his article on Mr. Gladstone as a Talker, which we reproduced last week, with some "further notes on conversation, and on the custom of particular coteries" in London. He says:—

MR. BROWNING NOT AN "ACROSS COUNTRY TALKER."

Mr. Browning is not quite three years younger than Mr. Gladstone, and, like the statesman, the poet has the secret of perpetual youth. If you inquire in different companies you will hear different accounts of Mr. Browning as a talker. He is the opposite of Mr. Gladstone in this: that he allows his conversation to be influenced by the company. The statesman takes his own line across country. The poet will now and then amble through gates, and wait for a lead over a gap in a hedge, and even go round by the public highway. He is capable of talking as long and with as much energy on that truly British subject, the weather, as the most unimaginative of Philistines.

"FIT AUDIENCE FIND, THOUGH FEW."

For his best talk he wants a fit audience. The audience may consist of only one, but the one must be appreciative. Other things being equal, he prefers, I fancy, more than one. Mr. Browning is, unlike Lord Tennyson, a diner-out. Lord Tennyson is a recluse; seldom to be met in a London drawing room. Hardly anybody is to be met oftener than Mr. Browning. Student, thinker, hard worker as he is, he contrives to be a man of the world also. It depends on his host or hostess, or on their guest, in what character he appears. Their evening may be spent with Browning the poet or with Browning the metaphysician—some people say they find it hard in reading him to separate these two—or with Browning the man of letters, of music, of art, or, finally, with Browning, the man of the world. They have, however, at least one thing in common—these various Brownings: each of them is a remarkable talker. If you have the good luck to meet two of them, or even all of them, you may ponder a little over the problem of psychological identity. They are all alike in possessing a wonderful memory; one of those memories which seem to do their work without any volition on the part of their owner; a memory on which things engrave themselves as deep as on tablets of brass, but with the rapidity and natural ease of a photographic impression. Mr. Browning is a mine of knowledge; knows with minute accuracy the history of literature, of art, of music, of many other things; and knows by heart, I should think, all the verse that has ever been written. You will hear him, when he is in the mood, pour out quotations without number of verses by poets without name or fame. If you are lucky enough to hear him recite some of his own, you will at once perceive how futile is the work of the commentator and expounder. The only commentator Browning needs is Browning.

THE FINISH OF LORD GRANVILLE.

It would be easy to single out many other men of the day whose conversation is remarkable in one way or another. There is Lord Granville; he too has a hold on the past and on the present, nor is there a better example of that elegant suavity of style which never becomes common, and is certainly less common now than it was. He has a finish of manner which is more French than English, a turn of the phrase, too, both in public and in private speaking, to the neatness of which but few of his countrymen attain; and with all this a sense of delicate humour which is just as English as the other quality is French. Mr. Kinglake has almost withdrawn from social life, but there was a time when he and Lord Granville might have been almost bracketed together.

THE SHIBBOLETHS OF THE SETS.

The great increase in the number of those who, in one sense or another, may be said to belong to London society has had the effect of splitting society into sets. It becomes difficult, therefore, to generalise, whether about society or about the conversation of society. If there be anything true of all sets, it is that each has certain shibboleths of its own. Each speaks a language of its own, or, at least, has its own topics, as well as topics which are more or less common to all. Nothing is more characteristic of society than that it takes so much for granted, but each coterie takes different things for granted; has a different slang, if such a word may be applied to the talk of those who dwell in these celestial regions.

"SHOP."

There are certain kinds of "shop" which men and women permit themselves to talk. They tacitly assume that everybody else present knows all about their subject, or ought to know. If you do not know, so much the worse for you. Strong instances might be cited. There came to London some years ago a lady from Germany who had just married an English nobleman. She was well received; every effort was made by his relatives and friends to do honour to the bride. She was asked by one of them to dine. The party made for her comprised an English lady of greater rank than her own, whom the host took in to dinner. The German lady sat on his left: next her on the other side was a young English lord whose ideas of life are confined to steeplechasing; opposite her was a well-known man about town: capable only of such talk as flourishes in his own set, a very distinguished and entirely frivolous one. The talk during dinner was led by the English countess who went in with the host; a woman with a subject of her own—"shop," in fact. She talked extremely well and the dinner was brilliant, but from the beginning of it till the hostess rose there was not an opening for the German bride. She was altogether "out of it," sat silent, perfectly composed, and made no effort to force her way into the conversation. This will serve, as well as any other example, to show how exclusive good society may be toward those who are admitted into it. To be in it is one thing; to be of it, quite another.

THE ART OF SILENCE.

It is like a family party; you must know all the relations and all the family history, and all the pet names, and all the incidents of domestic life, before you can be on even terms with the rest. It changes from one year to another; the note changes; last year's key will no more open this year's secret places than last year's argot will pilot you along the Boulevards in Paris. Yes, and in London or anywhere in England among London society, which spends often as much of the year in the country as in London, you want a pilot among the shoals and quicksands far more than in deep water. The art of silence is more subtle than the art of speech. There is a passage in one of Mr. Henry James's novels which is more significant, covers more ground, implies a deeper acquaintance with the English mind than any other single passage I know. An American banker in England and his son are conversing. An Englishman has been with them, and to him the father has addressed an observation of which the son disapproves. "Ah, father," says the son, "you have lived here a long time, and you have learned some of the things they say, but you have not learned the things they do not say."

The modern practice of dental surgery, requiring as it does so extensive a use of the dental engine, [illegible] often in a cramped position, is much more laborious than formerly, when the forceps had almost unlimited sway, and any labour-saving appliances are welcomed. Mr. Coxeter has invented an electric dental engine. The whole apparatus weighs but a few ounces; and is held in the hand when in use like the electric mallet which it resembles in shape. The electric current is generated by a large primary battery or the engine can be worked by means of accumulators or a dynamo. It is spoken highly of by some dentists who have used it, but seems to be rather deficient in power for heavy work. Another invention for a similar purpose is Hastie's water motor which was introduced by Mr. Walter Campbell of Dundee, and, as its name implies, is worked by hydraulic pressure. As it is now fitted it is almost perfect as a dental motor, but it requires a considerable force of water, and is hardly practicable unless supplied direct from the main.

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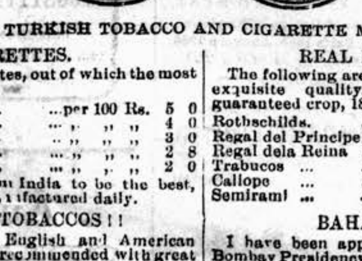
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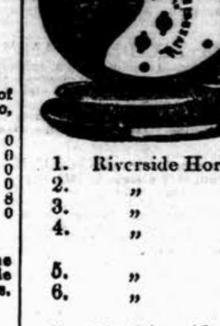
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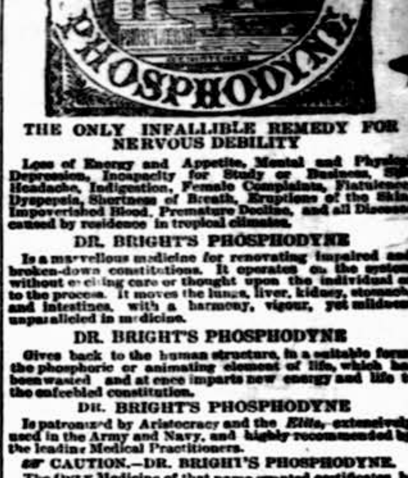
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